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FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****USSR National Affairs**

Vol III No 024

5 Feb 86

PARTY CONGRESSES

Editorial Views Local Congresses, Communist Tasks	[PRAVDA 11 Feb]	O 1
Bagirov Report to Azerbaijan CP Congress Detailed		O 2
Newly Elected Tajik CP Central Committee Meets	[KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 26 Jan]	O 4
Report by Kirghiz CP First Secretary Masaliyev	[SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 24 Jan]	O 4

POLITICAL & SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Ukrainian Deputy Minister Poperka Dismissed	[RADYANSKA UKRAINA 31 Jan]	R 1
Uzbek CP Leader Lauds Anticorruption Drive	[AFP]	R 1
Politburo's Aliyev Sums up Youth Year in USSR		R 1
Aliyev, Ponomarev Appear at Youth Meeting		R 1
Readers' Letters Score Toadyism, Servility	[Kozhemyako in PRAVDA 27 Jan]	R 2
Officials Hit for Coverup After Terek River Shootout		R 4
[Leontyeva in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 28 Jan]		

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

'Cosmos-1730' Satellite Launched 4 Feb		U 1
Press Facsimile Transmission to Vladivostok	[Savitskiy]	U 1
Briefs: Paper Transmitted by Satellite		U 1
Dzungalskiy Rayon Relay Station		
Maritime Kray Relay Station		
Moravian Television		
Kargopol Rayon Telephone Exchange		

Editorial Views Local Congresses, Communist Tasks*PM031434 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 86**First Edition p 1*

[Editorial: "If You Are a Communist"]

[Text] A. Morozova, a milkmaid from the "Put k Kommunizmu" sovkhaz, declared from the rostrum of the Ivanovo Oblast party conference: "Every Communist must now ask himself even more strictly: Am I personally doing everything for the implementation of the plans set by the party, are all my comrades working with total dedication, have all the collective's reserves been activated?" This thought ran and still runs through the pre-congress report and election campaign that is underway. In preparing for the 27th congress the party is conducting an exacting review of its ranks. It is as if Communists everywhere are reporting back to the people on the work that has been done, setting plans for the future, and discussing how to rid themselves as quickly as possible of everything that impedes actions in the spirit of the time and in line with the new tasks.

The enhancement of the personal responsibility of Communists at all levels and in all components of economic activity and management is now a persistent demand of the time, one of the main and decisive conditions for the successful implementation of the course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, effecting profound changes in the style and methods of party and state leadership, and resolutely eliminating negative phenomena from our life.

A Communist is assessed by his actions and deeds. There are no other criteria, nor can there be. This stipulation, formulated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum, teaches us that primary importance lies not with fine-sounding assurances but with specific actions leading to specific and tangible results. From this viewpoint, total support must be given to the enhanced exactingness which Communists today are displaying toward the activity of their elected party organs and economic leadership, toward their skill in working under the new conditions, discovering extraordinary and really creative solutions, and persistently implementing them. This was the tone of the direct and impartial discussion distinguished by bolshevik sharpness which took place at the recent Moscow city party conference and at the congresses of the Communists of Kirghizia and Tajikistan, Armenia and Lithuania, and a number of other republics.

Delegate speeches at conferences and congresses and letters arriving in party committees and newspaper editorial offices express justified concern that some leaders strive only verbally for improvements in the forms and methods of work and for reorientation. Mention is made of tardiness, and at times even inertia, in the practical implementation of the recommendations of the CPSU Central Committee June (1985) conference on scientific and technical progress, in the assimilation and dissemination of innovative initiatives and front-ranking experience, in the struggle against abuses and breaches of discipline, order, and the norms of our life, and in the implementation of the planned measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism.

Take for example the well-known initiative, backed by the party Central Committee, of the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant workers

who, having discovered available reserves, adopted pledges which substantially exceeded their planned indicators, and asked that these amendments be introduced in the state plan. On Communists' initiative, this bold step was followed by numerous front-ranking enterprises. At the same time, people in many republics, krais, and oblasts are aware of the Tolyatti workers' initiative only by hearsay. The reason for this is the inertia of some Communists in party and economic work, their irresponsible attitude toward new developments, their habit (privyчка) of sticking to outdated stereotypes, and their fear that "something may go wrong" ["kak by chego ne vyshlo"] which fetters living ideas and living deeds.

Particular attention in the practical work to implement the tasks set by conferences and congresses must be devoted to the ideological and moral tempering of Communists, the profound professional and psychological reorientation of cadres in line with contemporary demands, and the uncompromising struggle against such phenomena alien to the Soviet way of life as ostentation, glorification, and the supplanting of the party-political approach by the officious-bureaucratic approach whose main objective is not how to do things better, but how to create better appearances. Those who are fond of fine-sounding and splendid phrases, strive by all means to embellish the actual state of affairs, and frequently embark on undisguised deception of the state, must firmly bear in mind Lenin's harsh but fair warning: "Deceptive phrases and deceptive bragging mean moral downfall, an unfailing guarantee of political downfall."

Local reports indicate, however, that an atmosphere of implacability toward all kinds of negative phenomena has still not been created everywhere. For example, in some of Uzbekistan's party organizations, where serious violations and abuses came to light, the urgency of these matters was glossed over and the violators of party ethics and morals and of Soviet laws were not subjected to a principled evaluation. Similar "bashfulness" and glossing in the analysis of urgent problems which perturb people can also be observed in some other organizations. The time has come to make it clear to each and everyone: Things must be called by their proper names, successes are successes and errors are errors. The faster we overcome the tolerant attitude toward shortcomings and omissions, the better our affairs will progress.

Discussing the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the changes to its Statutes, Soviet people note with approval that these documents express enhanced exactingness toward Communists for the execution of party decisions, for success in the work entrusted to them, and for the party member's honest and pure character. The CPSU emphasizes through the entire content and meaning of its directives: No one within the party, not a single organization and not a single worker, can be beyond control. A Communist must bear a dual responsibility for violations of Soviet laws — before the state and before the party. This line is being and will be firmly applied with regard to everyone, regardless of their merit or the office they may hold.

The year 1986 — year of the 27th party congress and first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan — is confidently underway. It is exceptionally important from the very beginning to do everything to mobilize labor collectives for efficient shock work and to broaden everywhere the socialist competition for achieving fundamental

positive changes in increasing labor productivity, improving output quality, displaying a proprietorial attitude toward the work at hand, and making the greatest possible savings of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy. Party members must set an example here. To apply all effort and means and all bolshevik energy in order to galvanize the work to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development — this is now the supreme duty of every Communist!

Bagirov Report to Azerbaijan CP Congress Detailed

GF031746 *Baku International Service in Azeri*
1300 GMT 1 Feb 86

[Report by Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, on the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee accounting report, read in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress on 31 January — read by announcer]

[Text] Dear listeners, as we have reported earlier, the 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress began its work in the Lenin Palace in Baku on 31 January. Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, read the accounting report of the Central Committee. Here is a summary from the report:

The report's section on the question of economic and social development during the 11th 5-Year Plan period and the main tasks of the period from 1986 to 1990 stresses in particular that Azerbaijan SSR covered significant ground in all domains and the (?productive forces achieved new horizons in terms of quality). The republic has realized the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan period. The national income in 1985 totalled R11.5 billion. The national income increased by about one-third in 5 years.

The further consolidation of the material and technical basis of the republic's economic domain constitutes a worthy characteristic of the past 5-year plan period. This period was one of construction. A total of 64 new establishments were put into operation in various economic domains. The Shamkhor hydro-electric power plant and the Azerbaijan State Rayon Power Plant, which has a capacity of about 2 million kilowatts, have been linked to the power network of the republics in the Caucasus. In general, the power installations in our republic increased by 54 percent, creating a favorable basis for further improving economic strength.

The [name indistinct] factory, the heavy electrical welding tools factory, and a number of instrument manufacturing factories have been put into operation. A major plan is being put into effect for improving the manufacturing of oil machinery and the establishments in the radio electronics and electro-technical industry fields. Significant work has been achieved in the oil, oil refining, and chemical fields.

The extraction of oil and gas from a depth of 110 to 120 meters of sea water constitutes an achievement and new step in developing this field. Contemporary installations have been put into operation in the oil-refining domain. The complex of installations in the entire agricultural and agro-industrial fields continued to

improve during the mentioned years. A total of R4.5 billion have been spent in that field. More than 100,000 hectares of irrigated lands have been put into operation and widescale cultivation work has been carried out through saving water and improving the richness of soil.

The power installations used by agricultural cooperative increased by 40 percent. The agricultural workers have quickly fulfilled the tasks related to the sale of the main varieties of agricultural products. They have also fulfilled the state tasks ahead of time.

The role of small and medium sized towns in our republic's economic domain increased during the past years. The economic fields of Nakhichevan ASSR and Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast further improved. If only 32 percent of the republic's general volume of industrial output was acquired from outside the industrial region of Baku and Sumgait in Azerbaijan in 1970, this figure has now risen to 42 percent. The completion of the Yevlakh-Balakhany railway construction has created favorable conditions for the cities and districts on both sides of the railway line for achieving a quicker pace in their development. The progress achieved is not important from the economic viewpoint alone. It is of great importance from the social and political aspects as well.

The working peasants are being attracted to [word indistinct] more actively. The social structure of the people is being consolidated, the number of workers is increasing, and the difference between the cities and rural regions is being removed. An authentic basis has been created for realizing the major plan for upgrading the standard of living of people with a weak economy and fixed income. The real income of the people during the past 5-year plan period increased by 16 percent. Meanwhile, payments made from (?social funds), that is, the state spendings for free education and medical services, pensions for the retired, broadening of health centers for the workers, and other state spendings, have increased by about one-third.

In addition to all this, the current bi-weekly wages in the economic domain is R78 higher, compared with 1970. The needs of the workers are now being met more successfully. For example, about 850,000 people are improving their housing conditions. New scientific education schools, pre-school establishments for children, hospitals and (?clinics), and the second stage of the Baku subway have been put into operation. All the domains of the services taken to the people have been further improved.

Kyamran Bagirov continued as follows:

The achievements in our republic's economic and social development constitute the outcome of the very great endeavor made by the heroic workers class, the kolkhoz peasants, engineers, and technical workers, scientists, economic experts, and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations. The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions, and the USSR Komsomol Central Committee have awarded the Challenge Order of the Red Banner to Azerbaijan SSR for its successful realization of the tasks of the 1985 state plan for economic and social development and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan period. The Red Banner has

been given to Azerbaijan for permanent keeping as an acknowledging symbol of the republic's great services.

Kyamran Bagirov continued as follows:

Giving impetus to scientific and technical development in all domains is the only way to successfully realise new economic targets. The work of the party organizations and all the republic's workers must be channeled toward resolving matters related to this.

In his report, Kyamran Bagirov put forward tasks related to the question of giving impetus to scientific and technical development, using Azerbaijan SSR's industrial strength more productively, consolidating methods used in the guidance given to the economic field, and further upgrading the pace of the republic's economic and social development. For example, major tasks will be realized in the Azerbaijan SSR for economic and social development by the year 2000. National income will increase significantly. As in the past, capital investment will continue to carry the burden of the effort made to increase our economic strength. Large and contemporary establishments will be put into operation. The Nakhichevan ASSR, the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast, and all the other rayons of the republic will be further developed.

The industrial domains must realize significant tasks. The technical equipment in the agricultural production domain, and the productivity of this equipment, will be further improved. The volume of work related to improving land fertility and constructing water resources installations will be broadened. About R15 billion will be channeled for the development of the economic field. Discoveries in the scientific, technical, and advanced technological fields will be better used in the economic domain. Using (?computerized) machines, automatic robots, and electronic calculators on a large scale, the industrial establishments will be converted into an automatized operation system.

While discussing the question of resolving social problems and meeting the demands and needs of the people, Kyamran Bagirov said that the main objective of the social policy pursued by the party has been, and still is, the continuous improvement of the life and work conditions of the toilers and the upgrading of their welfare. Plans have been made to broaden the volume of the work in that regard during coming years. For example, significant attention will be focused on the question of making houses available for the people. More than 11 million square meters of living quarters will be made available. The dwellings will be more comfortable. The republic's workers will be better supplied with industrial products and provisions. The variety and production volume of these commodities will be increased.

The particular concern the state has for the health of workers will be further consolidated. New [word indistinct] factories, hospitals, and clinics will be put into operation. A number of specialized centers supplied with up-to-date instruments and medical equipment will be created. The work being carried out for constructing a health resort on the western shores of the Caspian Sea, which will have an all-union importance, will gain momentum.

While discussing the question of consolidating all aspects of organizational, party, ideological, and educational work, Kyamran Bagirov stressed that there are about 377,000 party members in the republic's party organization. One out of 10 people aged 18 and over, and 1 out of every 9 people working is a Communist in the republic. The most worthy representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasants, and intellectuals masses are members of the party. The workers class has the leading place in the social structure of the republic's Communist Party. The flow of youths and women into the party is strengthening. The representatives of more than 70 nations and peoples living within our republic are included in the ranks of the party.

Kyamran Bagirov later discussed the question of upgrading the vanguard role of the Communists, consolidating methods applied in work, and improving the selection and training of the cadres. Referring to tasks related to ideological work, Kyamran Bagirov stressed that the party deems it its main task to train workers in a spirit loyal to communism, Soviet patriotism, and proletarian and socialist internationalism and to create a morally strong character. Our republic has rich ideological resources for achieving this end. An example is the 151 newspapers and 46 magazines which are published in both the national language and in the languages used by the representatives of other nations who live in Azerbaijan.

Azerbaijan employs a very large group of officials in the field of literature and fine arts, and teachers and cultural and educational workers. The bonds of brotherhood and friendship are being consolidated in our republic with all the peoples of the multinational Soviet homeland. The international [word indistinct] in work delegations is strengthening. The international relations of our republic's cities, rayons, and agricultural collectives are broadening and deepening. Our culture and Soviet literature and fine arts are actively contributing toward the education of the people. Tens of thousands of people are being attracted to cultural and technical creativity. Our intellectuals are making a great contribution toward the moral development of our people and toward the development of socialist fine arts.

Our cultural employees have created new and serious works during the past years. The achievements of a large group of our officials in the field of fine arts have been awarded with the lofty prizes of our homeland, that is, with the prizes of the Soviet Union and the Azerbaijan SSR. The centennial birthday anniversary of (Muzeyir Gadzhibayev) was marked as a festive occasion for all the people. This symbolic date has been widely observed in Moscow, the capital of our homeland, and in all the brother and allied republics. The festivities concerning the centennial anniversary of (Muzeyir Gadzhibayev) reflected the high level of Azerbaijan SSR's culture and prestige.

Kyamran Bagirov concluded as follows:

Everything that our republic has achieved in the history of socialist construction, that is, the happy and worthy life of the working people, the development and actual blossoming of Azerbaijan's culture, and, in particular, the progress achieved in social and economic development, is due to the advantages of the Leninist national policy pursued by the CPSU and the friendship and cooperation of all the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Newly Elected Tajik CP Central Committee Meets
PM041515 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA
in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on First Plenum of Tajik Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The 1st Plenum of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee elected by the 20th Tajik Communist Party Congress was held 25 January 1986.

The plenum examined organizational issues.

K.M. Makhkamov was elected first secretary and Bureau member of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee.

P.K. Luchinskiy was elected second secretary and Bureau member of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee.

G.B. Bobosadykova, T.M. Mirkhalikov, and Kh.N. Nasredinov were elected secretaries and Bureau members of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee.

G.P. Pallayev, I.Kh. Khaheyev, V.V. Petkel, Yu.Ye. Sukhov, A.D. Dadabayev, and A.Kh. Khalimov were elected members of the Bureau of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee.

G.V. Koshiakov, A.N. Maksumov, and Sh.M. Sultanov were elected candidate members of the Bureau of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum confirmed the following appointments of Tajik Communist Party Central Committee department chiefs:

Yu.Ye. Sukhov — Party Organizational Work Department;

I.K. Kalandarov — Propaganda and Agitation Department;

G.S. Savriddinova — Culture Department;

A.R. Rashidov — Science and Education Institutions Department;

L.K. Kayumov — Foreign Relations Department;

M.G. Klyukin — Industry Department;

V.I. Kozlova — Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department;

O.O. Olamov — Transport and Communications Department;

K.M. Nazirov — Construction and Municipal Services Department;

N.D. Abakanov — Trade and Consumer Services Department;

T.G. Gafarov — Economic Department;

V.V. Vakhidov — Agriculture and Food Industry Department;

A.G. Akilov — Water Resources and Rural Construction Department;

N. Khuvaydullayev — Administrative Organs Department;

L.I. Volkova — General Department;

K.M. Miraliyev — Administrator of Affairs;

Z.M. Akhmedova — Party Commission chairman.

The plenum confirmed the appointments of N. Tabarov and B.N. Pshenichnyy as editors of the republic newspapers *TODZHIKI STONI SOVETI* and *KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA* respectively.

Taking part in the work of the plenum were L.F. Bobykin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department, and G.V. Sayenko, senior official of the CPSU Central Committee.

The plenum of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee has completed its work.

Report by Kirghiz CP First Secretary Masaliyev
PM031300 Frunze SOVetskaya KIRGIZIYA in Russian
24 Jan 86 pp 1-5

["Report of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee" delivered by A.M. Masalyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, at 23 January session of the 18th Kirghiz Communist Party Congress in Frunze]

[Text] Comrade delegates!

Our congress is taking place at a time of active nationwide preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress, which will be an event of historic significance. It will discuss reports on the multifaceted activity of the Central Committee, adopt the new edition of the CPSU Program, and approve the amendments to the party Statutes and the Basic Guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for the next 15 years.

The party is approaching its next congress with a clear perspective, a precise conception of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, which is called upon to ensure a materially and spiritually rich, full life for our people in conditions of peace and to reveal still more fully and vividly the tremendous potential and advantages of the socialist system.

The party's creative intentions and its strategy and tactics are set forth quite convincingly in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum and the very important pre-congress documents which it adopted. They have considerably enriched Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of communist building and defined the paths of Soviet society's further development. In his report at the plenum, Mikhail Sergeyevich

Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that "the Leninist party's policy and its intelligence and conscience correctly express what the people think, their ideas, aspirations, and hopes. And we are confident that the great cause of communism, to which the party has devoted itself, is invincible."

The Communists and working people of Kirghizia, together with all Soviet people, sincerely approve and unanimously support the CPSU's wise domestic and foreign policy. Their ardent desire for peace, in common with all the planet's peoples, was once again expressed firmly and confidently in the statement by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, which puts forward a concrete, all-embracing program for the complete elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons from the earth by the end of this century. The statement was received throughout the world with great relief and profound understanding.

"The course of peace and disarmament," Mikhail Sergeyevich says, "was and will remain the pivot of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The Soviet Union, actively pursuing this policy, is prepared for broad collaboration with all who speak from positions of reason, good will, and awareness of their responsibility for ensuring mankind's future — without wars and without weapons."

The new manifestation of our country's peace-loving policy, whose foundations were laid by the great Lenin, have aroused in every Soviet person a sense of pride in his party's deeds and gratitude to its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo for their tireless concern for the planet's deliverance from nuclear catastrophe.

It is now up to the United States. And if the Reagan administration really seeks peace, it must respond with practical actions to the Soviet Union's call. Mankind must enter the 21st century having completely destroyed nuclear weapons. There is no alternative for civilization on earth. That is what all the planet's progressive forces think and what they demand.

Comrades! The Kirghiz Communist Party has reached its 18th congress strengthened organizationally and closely rallied around the CPSU Central Committee. Working under its leadership and with its constant assistance, the Kirghiz Communist Party regards all the CPSU Central Committee's recommendations and instructions as a clear-cut program of action for improving activity in all spheres of party, economic, and cultural building and people's ideological and political education.

Consistently implementing the instructions of the April and October (1985) plenums, the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo boldly and innovatively resolve urgent problems, eliminate existing negative phenomena, and direct all party components toward the radical restructuring of work. Today at the congress we must critically and profoundly, from the standpoint of the CPSU Central Committee's high demands, analyze the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee's activity in the period under review and discuss the main tasks of the republican party organization in the immediate future.

The Main Task — Intensification of the Economy on the Basis of the Acceleration of Scientific and Technical Progress

For the republic, as for the whole country, the last 5 years have been years of peaceful, creative labor. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the national economy developed in accordance with the Basic Guidelines approved by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 17th Kirghiz Communist Party Congress. The efforts of the Central Committee and party and soviet organs were directed toward improving the leadership of the economy, ensuring the planned rate of increase and improvement in the efficiency of production, and increasing the population's well-being. To this end the necessary organizational and political measures were implemented and work was stepped up among Communists and labor collectives.

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Thanks to the measures adopted and the selfless labor of workers, kolkhoz members, and the intelligentsia, the republic fulfilled the targets set for the 5-year plan for the majority of indicators, and its contribution to the development of the country's unified national economic complex increased.

National income increased by 22 percent and the volume of industrial production by 25.5 percent, which is above plan. Some R337 million worth of various articles were produced above target. More than R6 billion of state and cooperative resources were invested in the development of the economy and culture. Fixed capital increased by more than one-third.

Work was done to improve the siting of production forces. The construction of new enterprises and branches took place primarily in small medium-sized cities and settlements of the urban type. In the 5-year plan period 22 major industrial enterprises and 20 shops were commissioned. The Kurpsay GES was started up at full capacity and the first unit of the Tash-Kumyr GES and the Przhvalsk house building combine were commissioned.

Measures were adopted to introduce the achievements of science and technology. In industry, more than 500 mechanized, flow, and automated lines were started up and some 200 sectors, shops, and production units were comprehensively mechanized and automated. This made it possible to increase the level of mechanization of labor and improve working conditions somewhat. New types of equipment, apparatus, and instruments were assimilated. Increased labor productivity accounted for 79 percent of the increase in output. Production and labor discipline is growing stronger, and losses of work time fell. But attention toward these questions must not be slackened.

Working people in the agro-industrial complex also fulfilled the target for the sale of many types of agricultural products. They ensured deliveries of livestock and arable products to the union stocks.

The greatest contribution to the achievements was made by the working people of Osh and Issyk-Kul Oblasts, the cities of Frunze, Dzhahal-Abad, and Kyzyl-Kiya, and Alayskiy, Kochkorskiy, and Naukatskiy Rayons. The 5-year plans were completed ahead of schedule by some 400 enterprises in industry, transport,

construction, trade, consumer services, and sectors of the agro-industrial complex. Cultural and scientific institutions did a great deal.

The Central Committee values highly the intensive work of leaders of labor collectives, specialists, secretaries of primary party organizations, and trade union and Komsomol leaders, who do everything they can, not grudging their time, to fulfill the socioeconomic development plans.

More than a million working people took part in the movement for the successful completion of the 5-year plan. Among those who set good examples of labor and achieved the best results are the following delegates to the 18th congress: Abdugany Karatayevich Abdukadyrov, team leader of the breakage face workers at the Lenin Kosomol mine; Zayna Beyshekeyeva, senior shepherd at the Dzhet-Oguzskiy Rayon state specialized farm; Lyubov Vladimirovna Bogacheva, weaver at the Osh 50th Anniversary of October cotton textiles production association; Gulbu Zhumashaliyeva, milkmaid at the 40 Let Oktyabrya sovkhov in Talasskiy Rayon; Anatoliy Vasilyevich Tsigibey, electric welder at the M.V. Frunze agricultural machine building plant; Zhenish Kadyraliyev, leader of a corn growing team on Toktogulskiy Rayon's Shopokov sovkhov; Satina Kulmatova, winding machine operator at the Frunze 50th Anniversary of the USSR Cotton spinning factory; Tashtanbek Akmatov, senior shepherd on Tonkskiy Rayon's 22d Party Congress kolkhoz; Shagdar Ismankulova, tractor operator on Kochkorskiy Rayon's Tendik sovkhov; Galina Alekseyevna Manuylova, painter at the Frunze house building combine; Suyumkul Ormukov, driver at the Krasnorechenskaya truck pool in Issyk-Atinskiy Rayon; Zinaida Mambetzhanova Zhaparkulova, team leader of an amalgamated sheep raising team on Kalininskiy Rayon's Stavropolskiy sovkhov; Seyyar Osanovich Fettayev, concrete workers team leader at the Naryn-gidroenergostroy construction administration; and many others.

Permit me on behalf of the congress to warmly greet the comrades mentioned, as well as the leading collectives and all the winners of the pre-congress socialist competition, and to express the most cordial gratitude for their selfless, inspired labor for the sake of our great motherland and wish them good health and prosperity.

Comrades! In the period under review, questions of economic and social development have been examined at Central Committee plenums and Bureau meetings, meetings of the party and economic aktiv, and sessions of the Republic Supreme Soviet. The party Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms improved the forms and methods of their work in leadership of the economy and other very important spheres of the republic's public life. The practice was followed whereby leaders report to collectives and Communists report to Bureau sessions, party committee plenums, and meetings of primary party organizations. This helped step up the Communists' vanguard role in the struggle to fulfill state plans and helped strengthen party influence on the most important sectors of the national economy.

The party organizations were armed with a concrete program of more energetic actions by the April and October (1985) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's reports and speeches. If we analyze the state of develop-

ment of the economy — our main sphere of activity — from these principled standpoints, then behind the overall figures, which look quite good at first glance, we can see serious errors and shortcomings. Most importantly, the transfer of leading sectors of the economy to a footing of intensive development was not carried out satisfactorily.

In the 5 years the productivity of social labor increased by only 9 percent as against the planned 15 percent, while in agriculture it fell by 5.5 percent. Yet this, as V.I. Lenin pointed out, is "in the last analysis the main thing, the most important thing for the victory of the new social system."

In recent years the number of comprehensively mechanized enterprises has virtually not increased at all. There has been an unjustified reduction in the allocation of resources for the introduction of scientific and technical measures; their economic effectiveness has also fallen. In industry, for instance, it was 1/3 lower in 1984 than in 1980. Work to create and introduce new technology is stimulated only poorly.

Our contract discipline is not up to the necessary standard. Last year one in three enterprises failed to cope with delivery commitments. The plan was not fulfilled for the production of 40 of the 69 most important types of output, including the extraction of coal and oil and the production of many construction materials, electrical equipment industry products, and woolen, silk, and cotton textiles.

Questions of the development of the coal industry were repeatedly examined at the Central Committee and Council of Ministers and in our Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry. On the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, a commission headed by a deputy union minister of the coal industry visited us. A joint document was adopted by the republic and the ministry collegium, but it was not fulfilled. Frankly, the Ministry of the Coal Industry got away with a formal reference to the lack of resources, while the Central Committee Bureau, and in particular former Central Committee Secretary Comrade Dzhumagulov, failed to display the necessary persistence in implementing the measures planned. The Sredazugol association (Comrade Leleko) displays serious shortcomings here.

This approach allowed no improvement in the work of this important sector, which has been suffering disruption for a long time. In the 5 years the miners failed to supply the state with 1.6 million metric tons of coal.

Substantial laggardness was permitted in the work of the Sulyutinskoye mining administration and the Kok-Yangak pit. We should seriously reproach Sulyukta and Kok-Yangak Party Gorkoms (Comrades Chernov and Mukambetov), which failed to mobilize the miners to rectify the situation which had arisen, while Osh Obkom (Comrade Donchenko) tolerated the situation. Incidentally, the cities of Kok-Yangak and Suiyukta failed to fulfill their 5-year plans. Moreover, oil and gas extraction in the oblast has not increased for a number of years.

In the new 5-year plan the work of coal enterprises must be radically improved, and the national economy's fuel requirements must be fully supplied in the near future. In this

regard we have a right to expect concrete assistance and support from the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry.

The state of affairs in agriculture remains strained. The average annual production of grain crops has fallen and the productivity of public-sector livestock raising remains low. For instance, the average delivery weight of cattle is no more than 306 kg. There was a shortfall in relation to the 5-year plan target of 11,000 metric tons of meat, 89,000 metric tons of fruit, 44,000 metric tons of grapes, 23,000 metric tons of sugar beet seed, and 18,000 metric tons of essential-oil crops. Those most in debt are talas and Naryn Oblasts and Alamedinskiy, At-Bashinskiy, Manas-skiy, and Ak-Suyskiy Rayons. Of course, there were objective difficulties, such as the drought. But even so, many rayons, and the people of Osh and Issyk-Kul Oblasts in general, coped with the tasks set. This means it is not so much a question of the weather as of shortcomings in organizational and political work, a poor standard of competence, and a low level of responsibility among leadership cadres for the task in hand.

In terms of livestock and poultry production and purchases, the republic has virtually been marking time for a number of years, while in the production of meat products even the 1975 level was not reached. The union average per capita consumption of meat is 1.5 times higher than ours; that of milk is 1.8 times higher; eggs, twice as high; and fish, 2.7 times higher, while our consumption of potatoes, vegetables, and melons is 30 percent below the union average. It is no accident that working people in the cities and workers' settlements are making numerous complaints about poor supplies of food products.

It is clear to everyone that the responsibility for all this rests first and foremost with the Central Committee and its Bureau and secretaries and the Council of Ministers, who are called upon to exercise day-to-day leadership of economic and cultural development, to channel the efforts of party, soviet, and economic organs into the implementation of party and government directives, and to improve the living standards of the republic's working people.

It must be admitted that in recent years the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee has shown a slackening of organizational and mass political work among the working people and has become fond of holding large numbers of lengthy conferences and sessions of all kinds involving a large number of people. The party committees' apparatus has been overloaded with the preparation of various papers. Hundreds of resolutions have been adopted on economic questions; but their fulfillment has not been monitored as necessary. The functions of party and soviet organs have merged. On many questions the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat have taken the place of the Council of Ministers, the Gosplan, and ministries and departments, thereby removing the leaders' responsibility for the task at hand and stifling initiative and creativity. The majority of leadership cadres, including us, the members of the Central Committee Bureau, tolerated these shortcomings, although in our hearts we did not agree with this work style.

At times Central Committee secretaries have not had the patience to hear people out and get to the bottom of a situation, and not infrequently they have hurried to start telling people how to do things and give instructions which are not always correct.

Painstaking work to educate cadres has often been replaced by unjustified cadre reshuffles.

Serious efforts in economic development were not publicized. Reports at Central Committee plenums and aktiv meetings and other speeches failed to assess self-critically the state of affairs in the republican party organization, exaggerated achievements, and kept quiet about serious shortcomings and negative trends in socioeconomic development. It is therefore no accident at nearly all the Central Committee plenums since the 26th party congress there has been a lack of principled criticism from below and comments have basically not been voiced about Central Committee secretaries, Bureau members, and department chiefs. At the same time the plenums extolled the work of the Central Committee first secretary and his "many years of fruitful leadership of the republican party organization." This was pointed out to us quite clearly by the CPSU Central Committee on the basis of the results of a check on numerous letters and statements which working people sent to the country's central organs.

It is clear that it is impermissible to go on working in the old way. At the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee plenums held in November and December of last year, we condemned these major shortcomings and violations. The Central Committee Bureau adopted a number of measures to improve the situation in the republic.

The leadership and all personnel of the Central Committee, which will be elected by the present congress, must actively continue this work. A principled cadre policy should be pursued firmly and consistently. A profound psychological reorientation of leaders must take place. Frank and businesslike criticism and self-criticism are as necessary to us as air to breathe. It is important to take account in our work of the opinion of every Communist and of the broad party, soviet, and economic aktiv. We must display firm exactingness toward those who suppress criticism, regardless of the posts they hold or their former services. Here our words must not diverge from our practical deeds. It is necessary to increase the militancy of the apparatus of party committees and organizations and state and public organs, breathe new life into them, and increase the activeness of every primary party organization and every Communist.

The new Central Committee, Bureau, and Secretariat, party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, the Council of Ministers, and ministries and departments must constantly and self-critically analyze the causes of shortcomings and draw concrete practical conclusions. This is dictated by the need to resolve the complex, crucial tasks which face us in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

II.

Comrades! In the next 5 years the republic has to increase industrial production by 21-24 percent and the average annual gross output of agriculture by 13-15 percent. And the planned growth in output at existing enterprises and in national income must be obtained entirely through increased labor productivity. In order to reach these high targets, we must effect a sharp turn toward scientific and technical progress.

However, the scale and pace of the introduction of scientific and

technical achievements into the national economy cannot be called satisfactory. The plan for this indicator was never completely fulfilled during the 5-year plan. The targeted comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress was wrecked in most of its provisions. And the Central Committee Bureau failed to call the culprits strictly to account. The Council for the Promotion of Scientific and Technical Progress, which was set up some years ago under the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee and which was headed by the Central Committee first secretary, has recently ceased to operate.

The Gosplan's organizing role in this matter is also weak. Scientific and technical measures are not linked closely with labor organization and norm-setting, while as a rule the economic results are determined hypothetically. It is time the Gosplan leaders realized that what is needed is not a hypothetical result, but a real one, a real renewal of production.

The Draft Basic Guidelines stress that in the current 5-year plan at least two-thirds of the increase in labor productivity must be obtained through the use of scientific and technical achievements. But analysis shows that this important provision has been studied very poorly in our plans. The Gosplan, together with the ministries, must resolve this problem comprehensively, considerably increase the level of utilization of the existing machine and equipment pool, and accelerate the retooling of production. It cannot be considered normal when the proportion of the machine tool pool replaced annually at enterprises in a leading sector is no higher than 2 percent.

The effectiveness of scientific and technical progress, the draft new edition of the CPSU Program says, depends not only on the increased production of the latest machinery, but also on the **improved utilization of fixed capital** and the increased output of products per unit of equipment and per square meter of the production area.

In this respect the state of affairs in our republic is very poor. Thus, in the period under review, fixed production capital in the republic increased by 24 percent, but the return on capital fell by 3.8 percent. And the downward trend is becoming stable. One reason is the unsatisfactory utilization of equipment. At enterprises in machine building, metal working, the construction materials industry, and local industry, equipment operates mainly for one shift, or rarely for one and one-half.

It is quite impermissible for sophisticated machine tools and units to stand idle because of the lack of specialists, in particular repairmen and operators. Fewer than one-half of the mechanized lines and only one-eighth of the automated lines introduced into production have reached design capacity. Meanwhile plant leaders annually ask for new equipment and find support in the planning organs. Perhaps that is why the stocks of uninstalled and inactive equipment are great. On 1 January 1986 there was more than R40 million worth of such equipment, including nearly R11 million of imported equipment.

In a word, comrades, the task of accelerating socioeconomic development demands first and foremost that production forces and production relations be raised to a qualitatively new level and scientific and technical progress be substantially accelerated.

One of the most important factors for the intensification of production is the strengthening of the thrift policy. Calculations show that a reduction of material expenditure by only 1 kopek for every 1 ruble of output in the republic is equivalent to an increase in the national income of many millions of rubles. In other words, take care of the kopeks, and not only the rubles, but the millions take care of themselves. Here there is tremendous scope for activity by the economic services, financial organs, and people's controllers.

Unfortunately, many sectors, associations, and enterprises do not know how to reckon up, but display extravagance and tolerate losses. Every year nearly one-fourth of industrial enterprises fail to fulfill targets for reducing the prime cost of output, and there are still more of them among construction organizations.

Many enterprises in the construction materials industry and construction organizations have permitted an overexpenditure of electricity and boiler and furnace fuel, while in the cities of Frunze and Osh little is done to bring secondary energy resources into economic circulation. The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers resolution on improving the utilization of fuel and energy resources is not being satisfactorily fulfilled.

According to data from the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, more than two-thirds of workers in the national economy are united in financial autonomy teams. But in reality the majority of them, especially in construction and on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, exist only paper. It should be admitted that while we discuss the importance of financial autonomy and the need to strengthen the thrift policy at every conference, party committee plenum, soviet session, and ministry collegium session, we do not tackle the real organizational work actually on the spot. This applies not only to party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, but also to Central Committee departments.

In December 1982 the Central Committee adopted a resolution on the dissemination of the team form of labor organization in the coal industry. Some 18 months later, on the proposal of the Central Committee Industry Department, this document was removed from monitoring, but as an additional study showed, the new teams had been created only formally.

Many examples could be cited whereby important decisions of plenums, the Central Committee Bureau, and the Council of Ministers do not yield the anticipated results, since after their adoption the necessary organizational work is not done. The relevant Central Committee secretaries and departments and leaders of the republic Council of Ministers are to blame for this.

Things are no better as regards the safekeeping of the people's assets in agriculture. In the harvesting, transportation, and storage of grain, losses total 12-15 percent, and for fruits and vegetables the figure is even higher. And if you add to this the losses during the processing of agricultural products, these percentages are considerably increased.

In present conditions the party sets the task of reaching a qualitatively new level of economic activity and learning to make thrifty use of every kilogram of raw materials, fuel, other materi-

als, and crops. The struggle for savings is not a short-term campaign, it must become a daily norm in economic and political activity. In the 12th 5-Year Plan the task is to secure at least 70 percent of the increase in the national economy's resource requirements through savings. It is necessary to be bolder in introducing progressive design developments, new economical techniques, and financial autonomy at all levels — from the team of the ministry, and to develop businesslike initiative and enterprise. Nor should the question of administrative proceedings against those to blame for instances of thriftlessness be removed from the agenda.

Comrades! The intensification of social production is indissolubly linked with the technical standard and quality of the output produced. The April (1985) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee placed this question at the center of our economic policy. Now it is important to produce not only more, but — most importantly — better, and to reach the world's highest standards of quality.

In the period under review the proportion of industrial articles in the top quality category out of the total volume of output subject to certification increased from 27 to 50 percent. But the level achieved is far from meeting the demands of the CPSU Central Committee or the growing demands and needs of Soviet people. Let us say frankly: The poor quality and low technical and aesthetic standard of many articles constitute one of the worst bottlenecks in our economy, retarding the pace of technical progress and the development of domestic and foreign trade.

Let me cite on example. The M.V. Frunze agricultural machine building plant is the only one in the country which produces pickup balers designed by the Frunze Kormmash institute. Formerly this was the best machine of its type, and it repeatedly received top awards at international exhibitions. But today it lags behind many foreign models. The resolution of this problem is indissolubly linked with the plant's modernization. The first phase should have been completed long ago, but was delayed. The USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Feed Production is not fulfilling its commitments to this collective of many thousands of people.

Many articles produced by light industry, local industry, and machine building plants do not satisfy the consumers' requirements. Output from the Naryn, Rybachye, Frunze, Kaindy, and Osh meat combines is often rejected, as are many bread and confectionary products. In the 5 years, losses from rejects in industry exceeded R25 million. In the Ministry of Light Industry they reached nearly R1 million. Losses from rejects are great in the Kirgizavtomash association, the Frunze experimental electric vacuum machine building plant, and the footwear association. The impression is created that poor quality is tolerated not only in the ministries, but in the Council of Ministers (Comrades Ponomarev and Atashev), the People's Control Committee (Comrades Amanalyev, Gusev), and the republican administration of the USSR State Committee for Standards (Comrade Ukraintsev). The discussions about this and about enterprises which produce shoddy work have been going on for years, but no fundamental changes have taken place. This situation can no longer be tolerated.

It is time we made the transition from words to deeds. A radical breakthrough must take place in the resolution of this problem this year. In the new 5-year plan there must be a considerable increase in the proportion of output in the top quality category and the reliability and economy of the articles produced must be increased. This applies first and foremost to output from the agro-industrial complex. Much has to be done in construction and the service sphere. "Quality, and again quality — that is our slogan today," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev has stressed. This party demand must permeate all the activity of party committees, including Central Committee secretaries and department chiefs, as well as soviet and economic leaders, and trade union and Komsomol organizations. High quality is a matter of honor for every worker, kolkhoz member, specialist, and scientist and all labor collectives. The first, strictest quality controller must be the worker's conscience, the party conscience.

An important role in the resolution of these and other questions associated with the acceleration of scientific and technical progress belongs to science. In recent years the network of scientific research institutions has been expanded markedly and their material and technical base has strengthened. Academy of Sciences institutes have begun to participate in long-term comprehensive programs.

At the same time many scientific institutions have failed to draw the proper conclusions from the June (1985) conference at the CPSU Central Committee, which discussed extremely important questions of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Many academic institutes are still remote from the national economy's needs.

Despite the fact that some 40 percent of the industrial reserves of coal which exist in the Central Asian regions are concentrated in Kirghizia, scientists of the Academy of Scientists do not devote due attention to the efficient utilization of this wealth. In recent years not one applied task in improving the work of coal enterprises has been resolved. There is no sense of an active role for academic science in the study of topical problems of developing agriculture.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted a detailed decision on the creation of intersector scientific and technical complexes in the country. The fact that institutes of the republican Academy of Sciences are not included in any of these complexes is evidence of their level of prestige and the low standard of scientific research.

The academy's work style is characterized by fuss and by embellishment of the true state of affairs. Thus, at the 17th Kirghiz Communist Party Congress, its president, Comrade Imanaliyev, stated that scientists of the academy's institutes, together with production workers, had for the first time in world practice obtained natural iron powders alloyed with rare-earth elements and that an experimental industrial production line to produce them had been commissioned at the Kirghiz mining and metallurgical combine. But it transpired that this statement was unsubstantiated and they were presenting wishes as reality.

The academy widely publicizes any developments, even insignificant ones, and often passes them off as major successes. Various conferences and symposiums are used for this purpose and considerable resources are spent on organizing these. Some scientists lack modesty. Incidentally, the offices of leaders of the Academy of Sciences are equipped on a grand scale. A single piece of imported furniture installed there cost nearly R100,000.

These and other shortcomings became possible as a result of major errors in the selection and placing of cadres. In the appointment of full and corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences, friendship, toadying, and favoritism often prevailed.

The full responsibility for the serious failures in the activity of the Academy of Sciences rests with the Council of Ministers, former Deputy Chairman Comrade Tashibekov, and the Central Committee Science and Education Institutions Department.

Greater exactingness must be displayed toward sector scientific research institutions and technological planning and design organizations. They are often cut off from production and many of their developments do not yield appropriate economic results.

Scientists and specialists in higher education should also be more widely involved in the fulfillment of state comprehensive scientific and technical programs. At present, for instance, the polytechnical institute takes part in only four such programs, and the Kirghiz State University in only one. The forces and resources of the natural, technical, and social sciences must be concentrated on the resolution of the most important questions of the republic's socioeconomic development — and that must be under constant party control.

There must be tireless concern for the development of rationalization and invention, young people's scientific and technical creativity, the activity of science and technology societies, and patent and licensing work. The experience of the Volga truck plant workers and the certification of jobs must be introduced widely.

III.

Comrades! In the period under review, great attention was devoted to the development of sectors which ensure technical progress — machine building, metal working, the power industry, and nonferrous metallurgy.

Power industry construction was further developed. The tasks set for the 5-year plan period were fulfilled. It is now necessary to finish building and commission all the units at the Tash-Kumyr and Shamaldy-Say GES's and capacities at the Frunze TETS-2. In 1990 the republic must generate at least 13 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity.

During these years the construction of the Kambaratinskiye GES's must proceed at full pace, and new capacities must be commissioned in the next 5-year plan. But the resources allocated by the Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification do not provide for work on a broad front, which leads to the violation of the full, planned load on the collective of many thousands of hydroelectric construction workers. We appealed to

the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on this question. The republic Council of Ministers and Gosplan and the Kirgizglavenergo [Kirghiz SSR Main Production Association of Power and Electrification] must more persistently substantiate the resolution of these questions. In order to make use of our great potential it is also necessary to make some progress on the question of the construction and in some places the restoration of small hydroelectric power stations. This is all the more important because dairy units, whole farms, and enterprises with a continuous production cycle often have their electricity supply cut off in the winter because of the shortage. Yet scientific research developments have been completed and experimental models have been manufactured and tested. But the Gosplan and the Kirgizglavenergo have for many years been delaying the organization of industrial production of the micro-GES's and mobile power stations which are very much needed by stockmen and geologists.

It is necessary to speed up scientific research work on the formation of the Issyk-Kul-Chuyskiy territorial production complex. Geologists must step up prospecting work and more rapidly establish stocks and place at the national economy's service the rich deposits of nonferrous and noble metals, facing materials, and other minerals.

The volume of production in machine building will increase 40 percent in 5 years. The accelerated development of nonferrous metallurgy is envisaged. Last year the construction of the first phase of the Kirghiz gold ore combine was completed for the most part. As for the Sary-Dzhaz mining enrichment combine, work here is proceeding slowly. Less than 10 percent of the capital investments were allocated for its construction in 6 years. Lagardness has also been permitted in the construction of the Tash-Kumyr semiconductor materials plant.

These priority construction projects are poorly provided with material, technical, and manpower resources. Gosplan has made mistakes. In recent years its rights in territorial planning and the siting of production forces have been substantially widened, which opens up good opportunities for the comprehensive development of all regions. The staffs of local planning organs have increased. However, they are not really taking advantage of their rights. As before, the territorial plans of rayons, cities, and oblasts are drawn up on a low standard and are late, and they are not notable for their strict substantiation and accurate balance. To this day the Gosplan (Comrades Begaliyev, Semeneko) cannot take up the resource-based, normative methods of planning which have long since become established in other agricultural zones of the country, and this gives rise to justified doubts as to the objectivity of plan targets. The unplanned construction of projects continues.

Questions of strengthening the material and technical base of sectors of health care, education, culture, and consumer services are being resolved only poorly. And the draft plan for the 12th 5-Year Plan does not take their problems fully into account. The role of sectors in the sociocultural sphere is underestimated not only by the Gosplan, but by the Ministry of Finance, the Bank for Financing Capital Investments, ministries, departments, and party and soviet organs, as the CPSU Central Committee rightly points out.

The Gosplan must take a new, self-critical look at its omissions and draw conclusions from them, while the Central Committee Economic Department must more actively influence its work style and methods. Nor is the department's influence felt as regards improving the activity of the Gosplan. In 1982 the Gosplan was instructed to follow the experience of other republics and go over to the comprehensive supply of sectors and enterprises. Many conferences were held here on these questions, but no progress was made. Territorial bases for the supply of full sets of equipment were not developed, and a considerable overexpenditure of metal occurs because of frequent disruptions of supplies of the appropriate range of metal. For this reason the Frunze house building combine alone has an annual overexpenditure of some 1,000 metric tons of rolled metals. Is that any way to handle matters, Comrade Dadabayev? The Central Committee requires you to make more energetic use of a form of work which has justified itself.

From this year, virtually all our associations and enterprises are going over to new economic management conditions. It is therefore important to organize work in such a way that this affects the collectives' interest in the results of their labor, the enhancement of labor productivity, the strengthening of discipline, and the improvement of output quality. In the new conditions of economic management, there is a vast increase in the role of economic organs — Gosplan, the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the Central Statistical Administration, the Ministry of Finance, Gosbank, and sector and academic institutes of economics.

IV.

Comrades! The party sets tasks of exceptional importance for the agro-industrial complex — to achieve all-around intensification of its economy and more fully implement the Food Program. We have a sufficient material and technical base to achieve this goal. The capital-labor ratio in the countryside increased by 20 percent in the period under review, and the power-labor ratio by 19 percent. The farms' machine and tractor pool has been renewed. Dozens of new specialized complexes have been commissioned and the capacities of mixed feed and other enterprises have increased.

In recent years the specialization of agriculture has changed substantially. Today Kirghizia is one of the country's leading suppliers of alfalfa seed, sugar beet, and tobacco.

The May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was a milestone in this sector's development. Time has convincingly confirmed the viability and correctness of the measures elaborated by the party for boosting agrarian policy. The average annual production of agricultural products has increased by 9 percent in the years since the plenum. But on the whole the situation here remains unsatisfactory. Production costs are constantly increasing, whereas during the 9th 5-Year Plan R86 was spent per R100 of gross output and during the 10th 5-Year Plan R92, the figure for the first 4 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan was R116.

During this period, although the labor productivity growth rate

declined, wages on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 40 percent. One of the reasons for this is the lack of scientific management of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, especially by the former Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming and the republican association of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

They made serious mistakes not only in production techniques but also in work with cadres. During the first 4 years of the 5-year plan 42 percent of farm leaders were replaced, 1 in 4 of them for shortcomings in work and abuses.

Party obkoms and raykoms and the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat certainly bear a large share of the blame for this. The Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, instead of engaging in organizational work, spent virtually all its time preparing documents. Thousands of resolutions, questionnaires, memorandums, and reports were prepared during these years. And consequently hasty, sometimes incompetent, and in a number of cases voluntarist decisions that were impossible to implement emerged. Here is what V.I. Lenin said about this.

"We are dragged down by a vile bureaucratic quagmire into writing papers, talking about decrees, and writing decrees, and living work is swamped by this sea of paper" (*COMPLETE COLLECTED WORKS*, vol 44, p 364). Lenin's warning remains topical today for all elements of the party and state apparatus.

In this connection I want to mention the republic's proposal on the further accelerated development of sheep raising, of which you are aware. As many of you will remember, on the basis of our calculations the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a special resolution envisaging a considerable increase in the sheep population and the growth of mutton production to 232,000 metric tons by 1990. For this it was necessary to double capital investments, but they were not sufficiently substantiated. The tasks stemming from the all-union document were widely discussed at plenums of the Central Committee and party obkoms and raykoms and vast measures were formulated and approved. But at the congress today we are forced to admit that essentially this important party and government resolution has not been fulfilled. For instance, only 22,000 hectares of new land out of the planned area of 160,000 hectares by 1990 have been assimilated. The target for the construction of livestock raising premises has not been fulfilled. USSR Gosplan has underallocated the appropriate funds and resources.

The responsibility for the insufficiently considered approach toward developing this sector must be borne by the former leadership of the Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers, in particular by Comrade Duysheyev, who was one of the instigators in raising this question.

Nor have we been able to achieve the levels of yield outlined by the 17th congress for many types of agricultural crops. The congress set the task of increasing the yield from every irrigated hectare to 40 quintals of cereals, but we have obtained only 36.

The volume of land reclamation work in the republic has

increased, and 40 percent more capital investment was channeled into these purposes than during the 10th 5-Year Plan, yet the target for the assimilation of new irrigated land was not fulfilled, as has already been said. Huge funds are now immobilized in water resources construction — the Glavkirgizvodstroy's [Kirghiz Main Administration for Water Resources Construction] title list includes R209 million of carryover projects, which is equivalent to a 2-year program for the main administration.

The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, which is supposed to monitor the timely commissioning and operation of new irrigated areas, occupies an unprincipled position here. The quality of the plowland is deteriorating and its salinity is increasing, especially in a number of rayons in the Chuya Valley and Naryn and Osh Oblasts. The ministry deals poorly with the automation of irrigation system control and the introduction of modern irrigation methods. The time has come to hold Minister Comrade Batyrkanov and Glavkirgizvodstroy chief Comrade Kozhomkulov personally to account for these serious failures in work.

In the new 5-year plan the republic has been set the task of stably obtaining 1.5-1.6 million metric tons of grain each year and markedly increasing gross harvests of other agricultural crops. To do this it is necessary to widely introduce intensive varieties, especially of feed crops, and to expand the area sown to grain corn. Party and soviet organs should pay special attention to seed growing and resolutely eradicate the pernicious practice of handing over varietal seeds as commodity grain.

It must also be said that the cotton-growing rayons of Osh Oblast failed to fulfill the 5-year plan plan for the sale of raw cotton to the state, the shortfall being 215,000 metric tons. Henceforth (Comrades Kulmatov and Tadzhibayev) this must be prevented. The production of fruit and vegetable produce by means of intensive techniques must be increased. Storage and trade must be improved to ensure that the population is supplied with fruits and vegetables all year round.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium and its chairman, Comrade Koshoyev, can do a great deal to resolve these questions and must intervene more actively in the management of the economy, especially the agro-industrial complex, and in monitoring the introduction of the achievements of science and advanced experience there.

The rural party organizations' most responsible task is to switch feed production to the tracks of intensification and expand the area sown to crops with a high yield of protein and essential amino acids. In this connection the Council of Ministers and the Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee] must return to expanding the area sown to soybeans and other pulse crops. They must tackle in real earnest the fundamental improvement of pastures, which provide over 40 percent of all feed. The specially created pasture and feed science and production association is also giving a poor account of itself in this matter.

Comrades! At the same time as strengthening the feed base it is necessary to ensure the intensification of livestock raising in every possible way by improving the population structure, increasing the proportion of female animals, and improving

selection and breeding work.

The republic possesses a sufficiently high genetic potential in the dairy herd to be able to substantially increase its productivity. Dozens of kolkhozes and sovkhozes already obtain over 4,000 kg of milk per cow. Yet at the same time 63 farms obtain half that amount, and 7 rayons obtain only 1,700-2,200 kg of milk. This discrepancy made it impossible to resolve the task set by the last congress — raising the average annual milk yield to 2,900 kg. During the current 5-year plan it is necessary to obtain 3,300-3,500 kg of milk per cow in valley areas, and 2,700-3,000 in the mountains. It is necessary to increase production of koumiss, especially around cities, worker settlements, and sanatoriums. Only in this way will we be able to produce an average of 805,000 metric tons of milk per year, as envisaged by the draft Basic Guidelines.

It is important for us not to increase the public-sector livestock population, but to resolutely intensify both dairy and meat production. We must improve livestock fattening, develop pig, poultry, and rabbit raising, and thereby meet the plans for the production and sale to the state of livestock products.

A fundamental improvement is required in the work of the Fish Industry Administration, which fulfilled the 5-year plan target for the fish catch by only 49 percent, as a result of which the population failed to receive 4,000 metric tons of this output. Instead of rectifying the situation, the leaders of the administration are sending the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers various reports justifying their own inactivity. The Council of Ministers and the Gosagroprom must profoundly investigate the state of this sector, take cardinal measures to considerably increase fish production, and utilize for these purposes every available suitable lake and reservoir.

Gosagroprom, the State Committee for Forestry, and local party and soviet organs must make thrifty use of the wealth of our unique nut forests. All felling must be totally stopped here for a while, livestock grazing must be regulated, Comprehensive reforestation measures must be taken, and the harvest of nuts, wild fruits, and berries must be at least doubled by the end of the 5-year plan.

We must cherish nature and work to ensure that Issyk-Kul, Arslanbob, Sary-Chelek, and other uniquely beautiful places are preserved for future generations.

Enterprise and organization subsidiary farms, citizens' personal plots, and collective horticulture and truck gardening must be one reserve for increasing production of food products. A recent Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree increased the norms for the number of livestock [normy soderzhaniya skota] that can be personally owned by shepherds tending pastured livestock, which will make it possible to considerably increase the material interest of sheep raising workers, increase the influx of them to the sector, retain cadres, and ultimately rectify the situation.

At present in the republic there are only 403 subsidiary farms. This is not enough. As is well known, the CPSU Central Committee set the task of producing at least 20-25 kg of meat and 50-100

kg of milk per worker in the sectors. However, the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee departments are not really working on the development of subsidiary farms. Many enterprise and organization leaders, local soviet ispolkoms, and oblast and rayon agro-industrial associations are failing to display initiative and persistence in this. This attitude toward the development of subsidiary farms must be radically changed and the CPSU Central Committee guidelines must be precisely implemented.

Important tasks face party organizations in the food sectors of the agro-industrial complex. They must introduce waste-free technology everywhere, especially at meat and dairy combines, and sharply increase production of nonalcoholic drinks, mineral water, various juices, ice cream, and other food products. The population must be supplied with better quality grain products.

In the 12th 5-Year Plan over R3 billion of capital investments are being channeled into the republic's agro-industrial complex. It is necessary not only to assimilate them, but to obtain a rapid return. It is necessary to embark more boldly on the renewal of production, which is accompanied by the introduction of progressive technology, reduces manual labor, and enhances labor productivity. Storage facilities, refrigerators, and processing industry projects must be constructed at an accelerated pace. The Central Committee Secretariat and departments and party obkoms and raykoms must hold strictly to account those who retard the solution of this important problem.

Party organizations' attention must be directed toward the widespread introduction of the integral-process collective contract and financial autonomy in all farms and agro-industrial complex enterprises. This form of labor organization and incentives should be regarded as a new stage in agriculture's development, and it requires constant party monitoring. The Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, Council of Ministers, the Kirghiz Trade Union Council, Gosagroprom, the State Committee for Labor, the Ministry of Finance, and other republican organs must give every encouragement to the activity of contract collectives and develop their initiative and creativity in the spirit of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums.

We expect a great deal of agricultural scientists. There are now more than 2,000 of them in scientific and design institutions in the agro-industrial complex, but most work poorly and for years have not provided a proper return. A new veterinary institute has been opened in the republic and the Kirghiz Scientific Center of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences is being set up. Their main task is to implement a fundamental turn toward the practice of agricultural production in view of the demands of the time.

Concern should be shown for the retraining of leaders and specialists and their instruction in modern management methods during the period of the broad intensification of the agro-industrial complex sectors. The retraining of middle-level cadres and the training of milkmaids, shepherds, and herdsmen must be organized at rural vocational and technical schools. We have all the conditions for this.

The ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex have now been united in a single management organ. However, the restructuring will not produce the anticipated results unless leaders at all levels get rid of the old, obsolete style and methods of work. We are counting on a self-critical approach by the cadres employed in this sphere and on their ability to rapidly change their methods. Quite a lot of time has passed since Gosagroprom was formed, but so far we have not detected a real management organ, still less the assertion of a new style of relations between all elements of the agro-industrial complex. And the selection and placement of cadres in the new management organ leave something to be desired. Party committees must help Gosagroprom to more rapidly staff its subdivisions with qualified personnel.

Comrade Khodos, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gosagroprom, must deal more vigorously with the sector entrusted to him and resolve the questions referred to him in a more timely fashion.

V.

Comrades! During the 11th 5-Year Plan the level of technical equipment of construction work improved somewhat and industrialization increased. Most of the planned projects were constructed and commissioned, among them the carpet combine in the city of Kara-Balta, the hosiery and sewn goods factory in the city of Frunze, and new capacities at the Osh silk combine named for the Komsomol, and others.

Nevertheless, it was not possible to eliminate the shortcomings in planning, supply, and the management of capital construction. During the 4 years the plan for the commissioning of fixed capital was underfulfilled by R211 million and the volume of unfinished construction was 75 percent, which is higher than the normative. More than one-half of the operations are carried out manually, although construction organizations have received considerable quantities of new equipment and machinery.

The Council of Ministers (Comrade Gusev) and the Gosplan are not pursuing a firm course of industrializing construction work. Their efforts are largely focused on resolving current questions, and the attention paid to long-term studies is totally inadequate. Yet in the next 15 years the volume of construction and installation work in our republic will double. Therefore it is necessary right now to tackle in real earnest the questions of the comprehensive mechanization of construction and the production of progressive structures and materials.

The republic's Gosstroy, which is responsible for technical policy in capital construction, must not stand on the sidelines when it comes to resolving these tasks. But it must openly be said that it copes very poorly with its functions. The advanced experience available in the country is not widely disseminated. Thus, for instance, there are still no large-panel versions of designs for kindergartens, schools, and stores and the industrialization of housing construction is inadequately carried out. There are crude departures from the designs and from the demands of the construction norms and rules at the projects under construction, and design estimate documents are not always notable for their good standard. The materials, structures, and bricks supplied by enter-

prises of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and construction industry are of low quality.

In 1983 the Central Committee, examining the work of the republic's Ministry of Construction, instructed it to step up the development of its own production base with due regard for the achievements of science and technology. However, the decision was not fulfilled and the ministry leadership (Comrade Isanov) displayed indiscipline. It must be admitted that the Central Committee Secretariat and Construction and Municipal Services Department (Comrade Plakhikh) poorly lead this important sector of the economy.

A great deal remains to be done in the development of transportation. As a result of poor monitoring, the last congress' decision on eliminating small, economically weak motor vehicle enterprises and organizing large associations has not been fulfilled and the number of departmental motor pools is not decreasing but growing, with the agreement of the Council of Ministers and the Gosplan.

The Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways (Comrade Orzaliyev) is losing ground. There is a lack of proper order in the selection and placement of cadres in the sector, with the result that each year one-fifth of engineering and technical personnel changes, progressive methods of transportation are poorly introduced, rolling stock is inefficiently used, the production base is developing only slowly, and the state of labor and transport discipline is at a low level. The ministry leadership is not taking specific measures to improve the quality of the construction and repair of highways, to eliminate the shortcomings in the work of motor repair plants and passenger motor transportation, to expedite the construction of gas fuel stations, and to use bottle gas-driven vehicles within the system.

There are considerable reserves at the disposal of railroad workers, aviators, and communications workers, who must significantly increase the level of services to the population. Over the course of the 5-year plan, for instance, communication workers must commission a number of new automatic telephone exchanges, increase the number of apartment telephones by 70 percent, and provide all remaining population centers with television broadcasting. Communications Minister Comrade Tyurebayev must display more initiative and persistence in resolving these and other tasks. The Central Committee Transport and Communications Department must more deeply investigate the activity of these sectors.

Comrades! In all work to improve the leadership of the economy, as the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program emphasizes, it is necessary to consistently pursue a line of developing working people's creative initiative and involving them in the process of production management, in the formulation and implementation of plans, and in seeking out internal reserves. This is a partywide, nationwide task, and every collective and all working people — from the ordinary worker to the highest leaders — must take part in it.

Social Development and the Improvement of the People's Working and Living Conditions

All the activity of Lenin's party is permeated by profound concern for steadily improving Soviet people's material and cultural living standards. "The party Central Committee," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev has said, "believes that unremitting attention to social questions, no matter what aspects of life they relate to, must be the law for all state, economic, and public organizations and central and local organs. Living people, their present concerns, and their future lie behind each such question, great or small."

Large-scale social development plans are being implemented in the republic. In the last 5-year plan real per capita income increased by 9 percent and payments from social consumption funds increased. The wages of workers and employees increased from R148 to R161 and the remuneration of kolkhoz members from R118 to R160. More than 5 million square meters of housing was constructed and about 500,000 citizens improved their housing conditions. The material base of education, vocational and technical education, public health, and physical culture and sport strengthened. State and cooperative trade developed.

There was a further rapprochement among classes and social groups and strata, improvement of national relations, and strengthening of the fraternal friendship among all nations and ethnic groups. This, comrades, is our common asset and a matter of special pride. The Kirghiz Communist Party will continue to strengthen the working people's sociopolitical, international unity and monolithic cohesion around the CPSU and our elder brother — the Great Russian people.

During these years party and soviet organs have worked to fulfill the great tasks put forward in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work of Kirghizia's Party Organizations To Expand Production and Improve the Quality of Consumer Goods and Develop the Services Sphere." Much has been done. Production of goods in mass demand was more than R13 billion over the 5 years.

The sphere of consumer services to the population has expanded. The volume of services increased by 40 percent, and by 45 percent in rural areas. Some 50 percent more funds than in the 10th 5-Year Plan were channeled into the development of the sector's material and technical base.

However, the population's growing demand for many goods is still not being fully satisfied. The decisions of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee sixth plenum and the targeted program for increasing consumer goods production have not been completely fulfilled.

There are great disruptions in the work of a major sector of ours — light industry. Many enterprises, especially sewn goods and footwear factories and other associations, proved unprepared for the changes in the market situation stemming from citizens' increased demands regarding the range and quality of goods. And the result of this was that unwanted articles piled up within the Ministry of Light Industry network, almost to the tune of R8

million, causing serious financial difficulties. The problem of the fulfillment of contractual deliveries remains acute, and over the course of the 5-year plan trade failed to receive a range of textiles, sewn goods, knitwear, and other goods amounting to R34 million.

Questions of retooling and reconstruction are resolved only slowly. A considerable proportion of the equipment in tanneries, the footwear association, and other enterprises needs to be renewed. The proportion of manual labor is great and little is done to create the necessary social and consumer service conditions for working people.

The Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade Tentiyeu) must really improve the standard of leadership of the sector rather than merely paying lip service to the idea, more actively resolve questions connected with its further development, and pay more attention to restructuring enterprises in order to produce the required output. The attention of party committees and primary party organizations must be riveted on implementing these tasks.

In the republic 45 major enterprises are still taking no part in producing consumer goods and are failing to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee instruction that every collective must engage in this important work regardless of which department it comes under. Many plants and associations produce negligible volumes of goods though they have a good production base and highly skilled cadres. This applies primarily to an enterprise with thousands of workers like the M.V. Frunze plant, at which consumer goods production per ruble of the wages fund is only 24 kopeks.

The congress is entitled to make serious complaints to Comrades Ponomarev and Begaliyev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and Comrades Rysmendiyeu and Perfiliev, chiefs of Central Committee departments, regarding the shortcomings in this important sector and to demand that they step up the accountability of economic leaders for the organization of consumer goods production.

The increase in the working people's material and cultural level urgently demands the further improvement of trade and consumer services. Despite the measures that have been taken, the republic's inhabitants receive fewer consumer services than the countrywide average. This is explained chiefly by the poor organizational work of the Ministry of Consumer Services. One in three enterprises in the ministry regularly fails to fulfill the plans. The ministry collegium (Comrade Aldasheva) does not profoundly investigate the work of workshops and studios and does not resolve in a timely fashion questions of supplying them with material resources and improving cadres' qualifications.

In the current 5-year plan the volume of consumer services is to increase by 40 percent. The Ministry of Consumer Services, other ministries, departments, and soviet ispolkoms must regard these targets as minimums, create a ramified network of paid services, widely involve major enterprises and farms in participation in consumer services, and develop home work and folk crafts.

In recent years the number of stores, kolkhoz markets, and public catering enterprises in our republic has increased. However, the Ministry of Trade (Comrade Zheleznov) and the Kirghiz Potrebsoyuz (Comrade Chilibayev) have not done everything to make

maximum use of the existing potential. The 5-year plan target for the sale of goods was not fulfilled. Trade organizations' material and technical base is lagging substantially. At the same time there is a regular failure to assimilate the capital investments earmarked for these purposes. An unsatisfactory situation has emerged in the city of Frunze and in Osh Oblast.

The level of equipment of the trade system with means of mechanization remains extremely low, there is a lack of purposeful work to introduce progressive forms of service to the population, and few small specialized temperance cafes and bars are being created, as is being done in other regions of the country. Cases of waste and theft continue to take place in trade and public catering. They are the result of serious omissions in work with cadres. A great deal is still left undone here by Comrade Atashev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Kydykova, chief of the Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Department, who look after these questions.

Implementation of the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere approved by the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers has begun as of this year. Ministers, Gosplan, and party and soviet organs are responsible for fulfilling this sociopolitical task. Every support should be given to the initiative of the collectives of enterprises in group "A" industry who have set the task of ensuring by the end of the 5-year plan the production of R1 of goods in mass demand per ruble of the wages fund.

There are many criticisms and complaints about the work of housing and municipal services, especially with regard to questions of the management and repair of the housing stock. With a view to imposing order in this matter a resolution of the Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers providing, in particular, that departmental apartment blocks would be transferred to the soviets in all cities and rayon centers by 1985 was adopted 7 years ago. But it too has remained unfulfilled. The timetables laid down by this decision for the repair of apartments on the basis of orders from the population are not being kept to, either.

The housing problem occupies a special place in the party's social program. By the year 2000 it is planned to provide every family with a separate apartment or individual house. This is an exceptionally important question, but not a simple one. In the last 5-year plan in the republic the commissioning of housing fell more than 500,000 square meters short of the plan, which created difficulties in improving the housing conditions of invalids, teachers, medical personnel, and others. There is a shortage of hostels for students and pupils.

In recent years the construction of unplanned and also prestige, expensive projects has become widespread in the republic. Many administrative and trade buildings and places of entertainment have been constructed in the city of Frunze, and more than 80,000 square meters of marble and granite slabs have been used in finishing them. There were particularly great extravaganzas in the construction of the Central Committee and Council of Ministers building, which went over the approved estimate by more than R4 million.

And all this took place against the background of a dire need for housing and social, cultural, and consumer service projects. In the city of Frunze alone about 200,000 people are living without elementary municipal amenities, 20,000 people are waiting to be housed or to receive bigger housing, 8,000 children need pre school institutions, and over 400 families are still living in huts. This is evidence that working people's interests have been forgotten. So it is not for nothing that letters to the CPSU Central Committee say that it has been decided to turn the republic's capital into a white stone city. No one has the right to ignore people's opinion and do whatever he chooses.

In the current 5-year plan it is planned to construct 5.5 million square meters of housing. Cooperative and individual housing construction will expand. We must ensure annual overfulfillment of the plans for the commissioning of these projects and more rapidly reconstruct and increase the capacities of housing construction combines. Party, soviet, and trade union organs must step up monitoring of the construction and allocation of housing.

Comrades! Great importance in the social sphere is attached to the reform of general educational and vocational schools. These questions have been examined in detail at party committee plenums and supreme soviet and local soviet sessions. Organizational and political measures and comprehensive plans for the gradual implementation of the reform in the period through 1990 have been approved.

In the last 5 years over 347,000 young men and women graduated from secondary school, and vocational and technical schools sent 176,000 young workers into the national economy. At the same time it is necessary to raise still higher young people's level of education and training, to improve their preparation for independent working life, and to implement a gradual transition to universal vocational education.

However, the Ministry of Education (Comrade Bazarkulov) and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education (Comrade Kasendeyev) are implementing the school reform without due persistence and initiative. Party leadership of educational establishments is not implemented effectively enough. There is considerable formalism in the selection, placement, and training of teaching cadres. In the last 5 years 1 in 3 chiefs of rayon and city education departments and secondary school directors has been replaced, many of them for negative reasons.

The restructuring of the labor training, education, and vocational guidance of pupils is being carried out unsatisfactorily. Base enterprises, especially ones belonging to the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and Gosagro prom, pay grossly insufficient attention to this matter. The network of vocational and technical schools and their training material base are developing poorly.

The Central Committee and the Council of Ministers must enhance the responsibility of ministries and departments for organizing the training of workers in the mass trades. As the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum noted, "we have begun the school reform, whose importance to the country's future it is hard to overestimate. And now it is necessary to

approach the set tasks not just formally but meaningfully and to cardinal improve the quality of the instruction and education of the rising generations and their preparation for socially useful labor." The practical resolution of these tasks must become the republican party organization's action program.

The quality of the training of specialists with higher and secondary education does not match up to modern demands. This is primarily affected by the lack of close links between VUZes and tekhnikums and production. The standard of the educational process leaves something to be desired. There are cases of protectionism in the selection of the student intake, and many young men and women with a poor general educational training get into VUZes. And even once they are there some of them, taking advantage of the protection of parents and acquaintances, do not really study and, once they have somehow obtained a diploma, refuse to work in production and to leave Frunze. There are major deficiencies in the work of VUZ party and Komsomol organizations and social science faculties when it comes to the civic formation of future specialists.

The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education (Comrade Tursunov) does not really investigate these questions, has practically ducked out of the planning of specialists' training, and is not responding to the changing needs for cadres caused by the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The ministry leadership must resolutely rid itself of the armchair and paper-bound style of work.

The transfer of production to a qualitatively new technical basis makes higher demands on cadres' knowledge and skill. Higher and secondary specialized education, the CPSU Central Committee points out, must play an ever-increasing role as a factor exerting a long-term, strategic influence on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the improvement of social relations.

In this connection there is an urgent need for a real restructuring of the whole education system. This is a pressing task, and it must be resolved comprehensively through the joint efforts of party and soviet organs, VUZes, and scientific institutions. It is very important to improve the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory and to strengthen ideological education work among students and pupils.

The Basic Guidelines envisage the further development of the public health and social security system. It is planned to increase the concern shown for war and labor veterans, disabled citizens, and the families of dead servicemen. The protection of people's health will improve and annual medical checkups are being introduced for the whole population.

The implementation of these plans requires the resolute eradication of shortcomings in the work of public health and social security organs. The state of mother and child health care is causing particular concern; matters are unsatisfactory in this respect in our republic. Violations of medical ethics, the presentation of gifts, and the making of payments for medicines, services, and surgical operations are continuing. In recent years public health personnel have committed many crimes of various sorts, and some of them have been sentenced for accepting bribes and

gifts. The Ministry of Health (Comrade Turgunbayev) must go on the offensive in the struggle against these shameful facts. It must be admitted that many party committees and soviet and trade union organs do not pay due attention to medical problems.

The party has formulated a socially strong and wise policy covering the whole area of human life and expressing Soviet people's vital aspirations, and there is nothing higher for communists and all party and state organs than to take an active part in implementing it.

Affirming the Leninist Style of Work, Improving Ideological Activity, and Developing Socialist Democracy

Comrade delegates! The party's majestic, unprecedentedly large-scale tasks in the socioeconomic, political, and spiritual spheres demand the affirmation of the Leninist style in all spheres of life, the improvement of party organizational and ideological work, the enhancement of cadres' responsibility, the development of socialist democracy, the improvement of the activity of soviet and public organizations, and the strengthening of the party's links with the masses.

"No matter how inspiring the plans that have been formulated are," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev pointed out at the Central Committee October (1985) plenum, "the projected targets can be achieved only by intensive, highly productive labor. Specific actions by every Soviet person, every labor collective, and every party organization are especially necessary now. The time has come for still more vigorous action, and this is the most important thing today. Party, soviet, economic, and trade union organizations must mobilize all their potential and all our resources and possibilities, above all the human factor, to consistently fulfill the tasks ahead."

I.

V.I. Lenin's fundamental instruction that "the development of the masses' consciousness remains as always the basis and the main content of all our work" is more topical than ever today. It underwent further creative development in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) plenum, the materials of the all-union scientific and practical conference held in December 1984, and the decisions of recent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Guided by them, many party organizations and committees have increased the effectiveness of ideological influence on the masses. The experience of Leninskiy Party Raykom (Frunze city) in ensuring the unity of economic, organizational, and educational activity and the experience of Issyk-Kul Party Raykom in working people's patriotic and international education deserve attention.

The party organization of Frunze's "40 Let Oktyabrya" sewn goods factory conducts educational work with due regard for each person's individual peculiarities. Thanks to this approach, it has been possible at the enterprise to regularly revise output norms via the active utilization of reserves. This movement, which was begun by the party group headed by Aynura Zhamal-dinova, who is a delegate at our congress, has embraced the whole

collective. In the last 2 years more than half the norms have been revised on the workers' initiative. At the factory they are considerably higher, and labor-intensiveness is 40 percent lower, than in the sector in general.

At the same time major shortcomings and mistakes have occurred in ideological work, especially in recent years. Window dressing and ballyhoo have flourished, and a welter of mass events has been substituted for everyday work with people. The Central Committee Secretariat and its ideological sections have poorly oriented party organizations toward a resolute struggle against negative phenomena. And how could this be otherwise when former Central Committee Secretary Comrade Karyp-kulov devoted most of his time to his personal interests. In the last 8 years he defended his doctoral thesis, published 5 books, and featured as author or special editor in 16 scientific studies. And it transpired that this was by no means disinterested behavior.

The leaders of a number of ideological institutions acted in approximately similar vein, taking advantage of the lack of monitoring on the part of the Central Committee Secretary and departments. Production and financial discipline was grossly violated in the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade. Royalties were paid on planned works, and there were all kinds of deviations in the drafting of contracts with authors. Instead of resolutely imposing order, State Committee Chairman Comrade Karagulov himself committed violations.

Personal interests took priority over public interest for the leadership of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Institute of Party History (former rector Comrade Orozaliyev). An unhealthy atmosphere also prevailed in the Writers Union (Comrade Askarov).

The republic's Ministry of Culture poorly influences the state of affairs in creative organizations. Its influence on the formation of the repertoire of professional theaters and amateur artistic collectives is undetectable. The Central Committee resolution on improving the training of cadres for arts institutions is being unsatisfactorily fulfilled. The network of clubs, libraries, and movie theaters is growing only slowly, especially in rural areas.

Of course, the favorable changes thing place in the country give a new fillip to the creative quest of writers, painters, movie makers, composers, performers, and architects. Creative unions have been swelled by new forces recently. Cultural figures and artists have created many talented works that have met with recognition and all-union fame. But we expect from them new and even more meaningful books, features and documentaries, shows, paintings, musical works, and sculptures permeated by the spirit of party-mindedness and popular spirit and enriching the treasure house [of culture].

The state of affairs in the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting is causing serious concern. People there have grown accustomed to commonplace scenarios and boring cliches. Only one-fourth of creative staffers have specialized education, and the annual turnover in them is 50 percent. In place of the adoption of specific measures to strengthen this important sector,

Comrade Stamov, whom many comrades describe as a poor worker, has been appointed chairman of the committee.

It is necessary to fundamentally revise the style of work that has become established in the *SOVETIK KYRGYSTAN* editorial board. Editor Comrade Tursunov has a bureaucratic approach to management, makes serious miscalculations in cadre selection, and is often guided by considerations of common origin when recruiting staffers. The newspaper publishes few items revealing the experience of leading workers, sometimes unjustifiably dramatizes or pads out shortcomings, and makes mistakes.

A great deal remains to be done to improve the work of the *SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA* editorial board too. Its collective must more boldly raise questions of the struggle against negative phenomena and bureaucratic distortions.

In general the range of writers in the leading republican papers is narrow. Because of the newspapers' chronic shortage of their own material, much space is filled with reprints from other publications. Newspapers insufficiently analyze problems of accelerating the republic's socioeconomic development and poorly cover party, soviet, and public organizations' experience of organizational and educational work.

The role of oblast, city, and rayon papers must also be increased. The CCentral Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department and party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must ensure that they really become collective propagandists, agitators, and organizers of the masses, must create an atmosphere of respect for and trust in the press, and must hold strictly to account those who fail to react to items in the press.

The shortcomings in the activity of Central Committee ideological workers had an adverse effect on the work of party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and primary party organizations. Take Leninskiy Rayon in Osh Oblast, for instance. According to the raykom's reports (Comrade Torogeldiyev), a system of political and economic studies has been organized there, and almost the entire able-bodied population is involved in socialist competition. Each year hundreds of lectures are delivered and thousands of discussions and political briefings are held. Yet the economic and social development plans are not fulfilled in terms of many indicators.

There is a great deal of formalism and empty talk within the Marxist-Leninist education system; preaching, lecturing, and general appeals predominate here; and there is a lack of profundity and clarity. According to reports, over 1 million of the republic's working people are involved in political and economic studies, but the studies are out of touch with life and practice.

Propaganda and agitation are often impersonal, are not militant enough, and are carried out without regard for working people's real production and everyday living conditions.

The struggle to eradicate drunkenness and alcoholism has intensified in the republic recently. This has improved the atmosphere in many families and has somewhat strengthened labor discipline in collectives. The number of drunkenness-related crimes has decreased. However, in many party organizations the struggle

against it still lacks proper keenness and incisiveness; and not only are efforts in this direction not increasing, as the CPSU Central Committee demands, but, on the contrary, in some places a decline has emerged. Complacency and nonchalance are impermissible in this matter. The responsibility of leaders at every level and of party and soviet organs for work among the population at their place of residence must be enhanced. It is time for the republican society for struggle for sobriety to really show its mettle; its organizational formation has been overly protracted.

Not enough attention is yet paid to organizing meaningful leisure for the population and to the quality of the work and the fuller utilization of cultural and sports institutions. As the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Improve the Utilization of Club Institutions and Sports Facilities" stresses, they must become support centers for party organizations in their political education work.

The primary party organizations of plants, associations, kolkhoses, and sovkhozes must regularly examine and approve the work plans of cultural centers, clubs, parks, libraries, museums, and sports facilities and take measures to improve their activity. The Kirghiz Trade Union Council, the Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee (Comrade Abdykalykov), and the republic's Committee for Physical Culture and Sports (Comrade Kopylov), and all ministries and departments must improve their leadership of this sphere.

Comrades! Patriotic and international education are of special significance for a republic in which representatives of over 80 nations and ethnic groups live and work as a harmonious, fraternal family. Things must be organized in such a way that every working person is deeply aware that internationalism, in Lenin's words, does not mean "holiday strolls through gardens of internationalist verbiage" but honest, conscientious work in the name of the Soviet motherland's prosperity.

However, manifestations of local favoritism and national narrow-mindedness are still encountered. The number of workers belonging to the indigenous nationality is growing only slowly in a number of sectors of industry and construction. Young people are poorly involved in resolving large-scale party programs such as the upsurge of the Non-Chernozem Zone and the development of the regions of Siberia and the Far East.

Much is done in our republic for the propaganda and study of the Russian language as the means of inter-nation communication. But because of their poor command of it, some young people experience difficulties in production and public activity and when performing military service. Party committees must improve the standard of this work. All the means of counterpropaganda must be used to expose the bourgeois ideologists' lying allegations that national languages, including Kirghiz, are losing their role.

It is common knowledge that the Kirghiz language has today reached the peak of its development; but this does not mean that there are no problems in its study and teaching. In particular, the approach toward determining the number of classes in the city of Frunze in which instruction is carried out in the native language has not been altogether well thought out. These questions must be resolved in dialectical unity.

We must improve atheist work in the light of the CPSU Central Committee instructions. It is impossible not to see that the class enemy is trying to revive religious and nationalist sentiments. The influence of preachers of Islam on women, young people, and children is increasing in certain rayons of Osh and Issyk-Kul Oblasts. Sumptuous burials and funeral ceremonies are held in the countryside under the influence of religious prejudices. Leading cadres, Communists, and Komsomol members sometimes take part in religious festivals and rituals. Each year there are more than 2,000 weddings in mosques and 10,000 baptisms in Orthodox churches. In the last 5 years religious associations' income increased by 16 percent. However, certain party committees and primary party organizations underestimate the importance of atheist education, especially individual work among believers. Nonchalance and complacency in this matter are impermissible.

The standard of verbal and graphic agitation and lecture propaganda must be improved. In ideological work too, paradoxical though it may seem, there must be less talk and more action, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev points out. Party committees are called upon to set an example here.

Personnel of the Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department (Comrade Saadanbekov) must draw serious conclusions from the major shortcomings that have been allowed to occur in ideological activity. Above all they must learn to work in accordance with the party's present demands.

I would like Central Committee Secretary Comrade Moldobayev, who deals with this sector, to show more professionalism and efficiency in his work.

II.

Comrades! Guided by the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, party committees have increased the role of the soviets, trade unions, and Komsomol in implementing political, economic, and sociocultural tasks and the responsibility of the Communists working in them.

The Supreme Soviet and local soviets recently have become somewhat more active. Their influence on the development of culture, the resolution of social questions, and the fulfillment of plans has increased. There are improvements in the activity of standing commissions, and the soviet aktiv now includes more than 370,000 people.

Nevertheless, many soviet organs lag behind the demands of life and still feebly implement the broad rights and powers granted by the law. The questions submitted for sessions' consideration are not keenly discussed and there is little criticism. The proposals and remarks voiced by deputies are often supported, but monitoring of their implementation is poorly organized. The role of oblast, city, rayon, rural, and settlement soviets and their responsibility for the situation at local level must be increased.

The activity of the Council of Ministers is being restructured only slowly. Two-thirds of the agenda of its Presidium is made up of current questions, and a long time is spent discussing them. Each

year over 4,000 resolutions and orders are sent out to ministries, departments, and soviet ispolkoms, and many of them are unsatisfactorily fulfilled. Council of Ministers leading personnel give little help to local organs when they visit enterprises, construction projects, and farms.

The work of the soviets at every level must be directed toward fulfilling the economic and social development plans, especially those for housing construction, improving the activity of public health, cultural, and consumer service institutions, and satisfying the population's needs and demands. Working people must be widely involved in the management of state and public affairs, and it is necessary to act together with the trade unions.

Trade union organizations lately have begun to be more active in resolving questions of developing the national economy, protecting working people's rights and interests, and improving their working and living conditions.

At the same time they deal poorly with developing the technical creativity of workers and specialists and the movement for economy and thrift and with introducing personal savings records.

The new tasks require a fundamental restructuring in the style and methods of work of the Kirghiz Trade Union Council (Comrade Abakirov). Republic trade union committees and oblast trade union councils must raise socialist competition to a qualitatively new level. It must be incomparable from scientific and technical progress, the problems of efficiency and quality, and the attainment of high end results. It is intolerable that competition winners are determined on the basis of the arbitrary opinion of a particular leader, regardless of the indicators achieved. The leadership of socialist competition must be restructured in the light of the advice and remarks voiced by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev at the meeting at the CPSU Central Committee meeting with Stakhanovites and leading production workers.

The trade unions are called upon to ensure strict observance of the law on labor collectives, to enhance the role of permanent production conferences and workers' meetings in the struggle against violations of discipline, and to step up monitoring of the work of trade, public catering, and consumer service enterprises, sanatoriums, and rest homes and of the improvement of working people's housing conditions. Special attention must be paid to questions of accident prevention and to reducing on-the-job injury as much as possible. The responsibility of the State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision in resolving these tasks is great.

Trade union cadres must be strengthened and they must be given practical help in improving forms and methods of work in order to ensure that the most mass-based working people's organization really becomes a school of management and a school of communism. Comrades! The Kirghiz Komsomol unites approximately 700,000 young men and women in its ranks. In recent years the standard of party leadership of the Komsomol has increased. Measures are being taken to widely involve young people in vigorous labor and public activity, and almost 80 percent of Komsomol members are employed in the material production sphere.

The party nucleus in the Komsomol is strengthening; 19,500 young Communists work there. They head 63 percent of Komsomol primary organizations and one-third of shop organizations and groups.

At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Strengthening Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Increasing Its Role in Young People's Communist Education" is being poorly fulfilled. More than 7,000 Komsomol members are failing to cope with the targets and socialist pledges, and the turnover of young cadres in the national economy is more than 38 percent. Some young people are late to develop civic attitudes and display a consumerist approach toward life. Juvenile crime is not declining in Osh, Talas, and Issyk-Atinskiy, Kalininskiy, and Sokulukskiy Rayons.

The Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol committees must react sensitively to the processes taking place among young people and impart the necessary orientation to them. We expect the republic's Komsomol (Comrade Abdykal'ykov) to take an effective part in accelerating scientific and technical progress. Who if not young people should be bold, overcome routine and inertia, and introduce progressive and advanced developments?

The Komsomol has experience of the patronage of shock construction projects and the most important sectors of the economy. But in some places this work becomes an empty formality. I would very much like livestock raising and capital construction to become a real shock front for the Komsomol!

The Komsomol could also exercise patronage over the organization of young people's leisure. Together with the trade unions and local soviets, it could step up the work of clubs, palaces of culture, parks, and amateur artistic collectives, expand zones of mass leisure and provide amenities for them, make full use of sports facilities, and step up propaganda of a healthy way of life.

Young people must be educated through the joint efforts of the family, schools, labor collectives, and state and public organizations. The participation of party, war, and labor veterans, mentors, and leading production workers is exceptionally important here. We must continue to do everything to educate ideologically tempered, morally pure, convinced builders of communism.

Responsible tasks in molding conscious discipline on the part of working people and a thrifty attitude toward public property are entrusted to people's control organs, in whose ranks over 112,000 people now operate in our republic.

At the same time, to be frank, the republic's People's Control Committee and its organs at the local level mostly check up on violations that have already been committed. And they often do so only after alerts from working people. I think it is necessary to take preemptive action. Or, in V.I. Lenin's words, not so much to expose violations and crimes as to forestall them and pay more attention to preventing them. It is necessary to increase the effectiveness and quality of investigations, to place a reliable barrier in the way of thefts of the people's property, and to be ruthless about negligence, extravagance, waste, and any abuses.

The uncompromising struggle against overreporting and window dressing must be stepped up. During the 11th 5-Year Plan Central Statistics Administration organs alone revealed overreporting of the volume of sales of industrial output totaling R1.9 million, consumer services totaling R848,000, and housing totaling 95,000 square meters. Particularly large numbers of such cases were discovered in Naryn and Talas Oblasts and in Ak-Suyskiy and Uzgenskiy Rayons in the city of Frunze.

The Central Committee, party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and soviet, economic, and public organizations must consistently and persistently strengthen party and state discipline, resolutely eradicate window dressing and the desire to present wishful thinking as reality, take culprits strictly to task, and assess their misdemeanors in a principled party fashion.

The struggle against crime and offenses must be waged on a broad front, utilizing the strength of law enforcement organs. We are seriously worried by the fact that in the 5 years the total number of crimes in the republic increased by almost one-third and the high level of recidivist crime is persisting.

It was not possible to eradicate the shameful phenomenon of bribery. Many swindlers who engaged in extortion during the allocation of housing and automobiles and during admission to VUZes were exposed. The biggest increases in crime are in Osh Oblast and Alamedinskiy and Sokulukskiy Rayons.

A more resolute struggle must be waged against embezzlers of socialist property. During the 5-year plan state property amounting to R17 million was stolen in the republic. The particular danger of this type of crime lies in the fact that whole groups of dishonest people sometimes take part in it. The spirit of money grubbing literally corroded many labor collectives in the city of Tokmak. Criminals operated for a long time at the meat combine, the primary wool processing factory, the glass plant, and the city cooperative trade organization and criminal proceedings have been instituted against dozens of leading personnel, including some from law enforcement organs.

The leaders of Tyup's "Zhivprom" association, At-Bashi's irrigation systems administration, the Batkenskii Rayon procurement office, the "Kirgizstan" worker cooperative in Kara-Suyskiy Rayon, and others proved to be embezzlers of the people's property.

This was possible because local party and soviet organs poorly monitored these leaders' work and failed to show concern for creating a healthy atmosphere in collectives. Departmental monitoring was shortsighted and powerless. During the 5-year plan, for instance, Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry auditors checked the Tokmak meat combine five times and there were just as many inspections at the other enterprises, but they failed to reveal the large-scale violations. Moreover, some auditors directly colluded with the criminals.

It also has to be said that the republic's prosecutor's office, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Justice, and Supreme Court and their local organs have slackened work to strengthen legality and law and order and are being slow to restructure their activities in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central

Committee. During the 5-year plan the number of unsolved crimes increased by more than 50 percent; each year the sentences on 10 percent of convicted prisoners are repealed or changed; and legal propaganda is ineffective. Law enforcement organs (Comrades Dryzhak, Akmatov, Dzhamashev, and Abdylaliyev) must more deeply study and actively eliminate the factors giving rise to crime and make wider use of proven forms and methods of coordinating the efforts of all state and public organizations and labor collectives.

The Central Committee Administrative Organs Department makes serious blunders in the leadership of law enforcement organs. It has to be said that the chiefs of this section are often replaced, in a number of cases because the candidates were unfortunately chosen.

The Central Committee Secretariat, party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, and primary party organizations must help in every possible way to further boost the activeness and develop the initiative of defense and other voluntary societies. The work of the Military Commissariat (Comrade Gubarev) requires serious improvement.

The tasks of the KGB are increasing under the conditions of the exacerbated international situation, which is accompanied by a buildup of the efforts of the special services of the United States and its allies. The Chekists must continue to resolutely and boldly counter foreign centers' aggressive schemes and ideological subversion and actively enhance working people's political vigilance.

Party committees, soviet organs, and public organizations must strengthen links with border guards and the servicemen of the Central Asian Military District and help them reliably protect our motherland's sacred borders.

Citizens' letters and statements are an important way of involving working people in the management of state affairs and further improving socialist democracy. During the period under review party committees received over 50,000 letters, of which over 25,000 were received by the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee. Many of them disclosed in a keen and principled fashion serious shortcomings in the work of party, soviet, and economic organs and pointed to cases of bureaucracy and abuse of official position on the part of certain leading personnel. They were followed up and measures were taken on them.

Working people's many appeals to higher party organizations — these have been showing a tendency to increase for a number of years — attest that officials at local level work with letters unsatisfactorily and often merely go through the motions of considering people's needs and demands. Blame for this is borne by the Central Committee Secretariat and Departments, which have not always displayed objectivity and principledness in examining alerts. Citizens' letters, statements, and verbal appeals mirror the state of organizational and mass political work by party committees and primary organizations and of soviet and economic organs' style and methods of activity. It is necessary to increase exactingness in assessing the actions of officials who indulge in bureaucracy and red tape.

Comrades! Fulfilling the guidelines of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Kirghiz Party Organizations' Work To Admit to the Party and Train Candidate Members of the CPSU," party committees have worked to improve the qualitative composition of party ranks.

During the period under review the republic's Communist Party grew by 18,000 members. There are now 144,466 Communists in its ranks, including 5,271 candidate members of the CPSU. Most of them — 74 percent of the total number — work in the sphere of material production. The proportion of Communists among working people in industry, construction, transportation, agricultural production, and the services sphere increased. There are more of them in the party organizations of scientific institutions, creative unions, and law enforcement organs.

Many primary organizations and party committees observe the principles of individual selection for party membership and profoundly study the political, professional, and moral qualities of recruits to the CPSU. The overwhelming number of recruits are workers, kolkhoz members, and Komsomol members, and 25 percent of them are women. The new members of the Communist Party reflect the international composition of labor collectives.

Party organizations' structure is improving. During the period under review the number of production collective party committees, primary and shop party organizations, and party groups increased. Four obkoms, 15 gorkoms, 4 urban and 40 rural party raykoms, 5,228 primary party organizations, 3,896 shop party organizations, and 4,818 party groups are now operating. This is a mighty and dynamic organism capable of resolving the important and responsible tasks of the republic's socioeconomic development.

At the same time it must be admitted today that not all party committees pay due attention to the selection and admission of new party members. The party stratum is increasing only slowly among livestock raisers in Moskovskiy and Ak-Suyskiy Rayons, machine operators in Kalininskiy, Kirovskiy, and Leninpolskiy Rayons, and construction workers in Issyk-Atinskiy, Chuykiy, and Talasskiy Rayons. At the same time attempts to force the growth of party ranks in the Talas Oblast party organization and cases of the falsification of documents during admission to the party in a number of party organizations in Osh Oblast, Kalininskiy, Issyk-Atinskiy, Tyan-Shanskiy, and Sverdlovskiy Rayons, and Tokmak Party Gorkom were discovered. A principled assessment has been made of these facts and the culprits have been punished. As before, there must be special concern for stepping up party influence among representatives of the leading professions in the national economy.

Many party organizations fail to show proper concern for the cultivation in Communists of high moral qualities, firm, conscious party discipline, comradely exactingness, and implacability toward shortcomings. In the period under review 3,500 people were expelled from and left the party for various misdemeanors, and criminal proceedings were brought against some of them for abuses, embezzlement, bribe-taking, window dressing, and other gross violations of laws.

At times no party assessment is given of Communists who are

punished administratively. Certain party committees, in violation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution, still tolerate instances of the examination of Communists' personal cases bypassing primary organizations. Last year, for instance, 36 out of 841 Communists were reprimanded with an entry on their record and 89 out of 693 were expelled from the CPSU directly at party gorkom and raykoms bureaus. This practice must be stopped.

Much can and must be done to eliminate these shortcomings and further strengthen party discipline by party commissions attached to the Central Committee and to party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, which must devote more attention to stepping up the monitoring of Communists' fulfillment of the demands of the CPSU Statutes. As yet they confine themselves, in the main, to checking out individual warnings and complaints.

Party commissions must listen sensitively to the Communists' opinion. In the light of the increased demands, it is necessary to reorient their work, especially since in accordance with the draft changes to the CPSU Statutes, party commissions attached to union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party obkoms are to become party control commissions.

Comrade delegates! The dynamism of our life and the scale of the tasks facing the republican party organization require the collective study of problems and the elaboration of the optimum solutions on the basis of wide consideration of the opinions of the party aktiv, communists, and all working people. In the period under review there were 23 Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee plenums, 120 Bureau sessions, and 47 sessions of the Central Committee Secretariat. Important avenues of economic and social development and the improvement of ideological education and organizational work were examined. In the main the correct decisions were adopted, and these are being implemented.

At the same time serious violations occurred in the activity of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee. Secretariat sessions were not held regularly. The number of speakers at Central Committee plenums was limited; certain Central Committee members spoke 15-16 times each, but 70 out of 196 members and candidate members of the Central Committee never took the floor at all.

Pointing out the shortcomings in the work style and methods of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, on 28 August 1985 the newspaper *PRAVDA* wrote that in the last 2 years at Central Committee plenums there had basically been not one remotely serious criticism of Bureau members or secretaries. Yet there was plenty of praise of various kinds, although things are not going well in the republic in every respect. So what is this, the article notes, if not a lack of party modesty and connivance with an unprincipled approach? This cannot be tolerated. But *PRAVDA*'s article was not printed in the republican newspapers.

Trips by many senior officials of the Central Committee apparatus were a rarity and were only brief, amounting to a mere check on statements and the drawing up of information sheets and routine resolutions. Central Committee secretaries and Bureau members mainly only went to ceremonial events and party com-

mittee plenums. Monitoring of the fulfillment of decisions adopted took place, as a rule, on the basis of information received from the localities, with no check on the actual state of affairs. The confirmation of this is the 12,000 reports received by the Central Committee from party committees, ministries, and departments in 5 years.

A significant share of the responsibility for serious shortcomings in the work of the Bureau, in cadre policy, and in the leadership of organizational party work rests with former Second Secretary of the Central Committee Comrade Makarenko. Some blame also rests with me, as a member of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

Improving the activity of party committees means, first and foremost, improving the selection, placing, and education of cadres. It should be said frankly that the Leninist principles of cadre policy have been seriously violated in the republic. Many workers were chosen on the basis of indications of personal devotion, kinship, or coming from the same district. Sometimes people without the necessary training and experience were appointed to responsible posts. Instead of a principled assessment, certain weak, unconscientious workers were protected and moved from one post to another. As a result an atmosphere lacking in exactingness and marked by mutual support grew up and severity, toadyism, and irresponsibility emerged.

All this hampered the struggle against existing shortcomings and negative phenomena. These questions were raised urgently, with concern for the prestige of the republican party organization, in numerous letters and statements from working people to the CPSU Central Committee and other central organs.

Last year alone, the following were relieved of their posts for various abuses: Comrade Sultanbayev, secretary of Osh party obkom; Comrade Sarbagishev, first secretary of Tokmak Gorkom; Comrade Dzhumagazyev, first secretary of At-Bashinskiy party raykom; Comrade Mamyrkaliyev, first secretary of Alamedinskiy Raykom; Comrade Zulpayev, first secretary of Lyaylyakskiy Raykom; Comrade Kasymbayev, first secretary of Batkenskii Raykom; Comrade Sitchikhin, first secretary of Tyupskiy Raykom; and Comrade Aytkulov, first secretary of Manasskiy Raykom.

In the 5 years more than 82 percent of party raykom and gorkom secretaries were replaced, along with some 87 percent of oblistpolkom, gorispolkom, and rayispolkom chairmen and one-half of the economic leaders on the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee schedule. How can there be any question of principled party selection and education of cadres when they are reshuffled in this way?

The Central Committee Bureau failed to study the party committees' life in depth or to engage in well-thought-out work to give them practical assistance. It is hard to remember an occasion when the Central Committee organized a demonstration of the best experience of a particular party committee's organizational or ideological work for the benefit of its aktiv.

A sound, normal atmosphere cannot be established in any party organization without strict observance of the principles of collec-

tive leadership and constant consultation and consideration of the Communists' opinion. Here a tremendous role belongs to plenums, Bureau sessions, the Secretariat, and other forms of the exchange of opinions and the elaboration of practical measures to implement party instructions. At the same time, in the republican party organization the role of plenums, Bureau sessions, and the Secretariat was minimized and amounted to the mechanical, formal approval of the actions of the top leader. A first secretary cannot act however he takes it into his head to act, ignoring the opinions of his comrades in work. This naturally led to errors and the suppression of initiative on the part of members of collegiate organs. Precisely such deviations were committed over a lengthy period by Comrade Usubaliyev, former first secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee.

In this context, the question arises — How could it happen? It was promoted to a significant degree by the Central Committee secretaries and Bureau members surrounding him. Their desire constantly to suck up to Comrade Usubaliyev also created a fertile soil for gross violations of the collectiveness of leadership to flourish. Without reckoning with the opinion of Central Committee secretaries, Bureau members, and the party aktiv, basically he singlehandedly resolved cadre and other questions, did not tolerate objections, would not suffer any observations which differed from his opinion, and did not shrink from persecuting people who did not suit him. At the same time Comrade Usubaliyev encouraged servility and intrigue. Not infrequently, in order to justify his erroneous decisions, he forced workers to be insincere and even to juggle the facts. As a result of Comrade Usubaliyev's nonparty methods of work, an unhealthy atmosphere was created in the Bureau and frankness and principledness were lost.

Party criticism and self-criticism were lacking in the work of the Central Committee Bureau, while servility, toadying, and flattery — those ugly phenomena alien to party life — took root. In this situation demands concerning the high moral standard of leaders were not observed and there were instances of improper behavior by a number of leaders in providing their relations with excessively lavish housing out of turn, unjustified promotions at work, and the receipt of scientific titles and degrees and of awards.

"It is necessary," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stressed at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum, "to step up exactingness toward every party member for his attitude toward his public duty, the fulfillment of party decisions, and the pure, honest image of the party member. A Communist is assessed by his actions and deeds. There are not and cannot be any other criteria." This demand applies above all to leading party workers.

Comrades! The work style of the Central Committee leadership left its mark on the activity of grassroots party committees, and here too there was seldom a free, businesslike exchange of opinions. Thus at a Talas Party Obkom plenum which heard the obkom's report, shortcomings in the work of sections and secretaries were mentioned only in passing, and speakers confined themselves to self glorification. Yet economic and social development indicators had deteriorated in the oblast and there had been instances of abuse by certain leaders.

Complacency and unjustified "patronage" fettered creative thinking in At-Bashinskiy Party Raykom too. Thriftlessness, exaggerated reporting, embezzlements, and abuses of all kinds flourished in the rayon. In the last 4 years alone, 6 out of the 10 farm leaders were discussed from their posts and 2 were censured. But the party raykom took no measures to improve the atmosphere in the collectives and did not demand this of the party organizations. As a result the raykom first secretary had to be relieved of his post. At plenums of the party obkom, a number of raykoms, and the gorkom in Naryn Oblast, people were simply told off, and not criticized; the problems arising were not tackled in a businesslike way. It is not surprising that in the course of the present report and election campaign, four of the seven party committee first secretaries here have not been recommended for a new term. Until recently the party obkom and the obispolkom were mainly concerned with forming all kinds of commissions and staffs rather than with real organizational work, while the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes goes downhill and their debt to the state grows.

The practice of holding plenums, party aktiv meetings, bureau sessions, and party meetings should be improved in every way. Fewer fine generalities and more businesslike discussion of concrete affairs — that is what is required today. It is necessary to reduce as far as possible people's calls [vyzovy] to the Central Committee and Council of Ministers, and to do this only in cases of extreme need.

The question of improving cadre policy was examined at a Central Committee plenum in March 1985, and a comprehensive plan for work with leadership cadres was approved for 1985-1990. But the plenum's decision is not being fulfilled satisfactorily, and work with the cadre reserve is particularly poorly organized. Alongside the Secretariat, the Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department (Comrade Shimkin), which is directly responsible for cadre selection and placing, is to blame for this. The new Bureau and Secretariat, every member of the Central Committee, and party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must seriously set about improving cadre work.

It is expedient for the Central Committee to follow the practice of reports on the most important avenues of its activity in party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and at Communists' meetings. The Central Committee's work should be discussed at Lenin Friday's. This would make it possible to strengthen ties with party organizations and all working people and to form a better knowledge of their opinion about our deeds and about leadership cadres.

Party committees must carry out cadre work openly, taking account of the opinion of primary party organizations and working people at enterprises. New recruits must be drawn from among the best representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, intelligentsia, women, and young people and strict account must be taken of the multinational composition of the republic's population. They must be helped to master a Leninist style of leadership of the economy and culture. As yet the reorientation of creative thought and action by leaders in the light of the CPSU Central Committee demands is proceeding too slowly.

The starting point for our further activity must be the report and election campaign which is nearing completion. The participants in party meetings and conferences, analyzing in depth the activity, style, and methods of party committees' work, criticized shortcomings more acutely than ever before and outlined ways of eliminating them.

The discussion of the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the changes to the party Statutes gave particular significance to the reports and elections and the critical consideration of achievements. More than 6,000 open party meetings have been held, with the participation of more than 280,000 people. Some 50,000 of them expressed their views and made nearly 45,000 different proposals. Unanimously approving these partywide documents, the Communists focused attention on increasing the vanguard role of party people, strengthening discipline, and stepping up exactingness toward party members as regards the complete fulfillment of the requirements of the CPSU Statutes.

Concern for the purity of party ranks dictates the proposals on raising the age for admission to the CPSU from 18 to 19 or 20, and for the sponsor to have known the applicant through production and public work together for at least 2 years.

It is also proposed to create primary party organizations where there are not three Communists, as at present, but five. The comrades justify their view by saying that party organizations consisting of three Communists are not sufficiently militant and are unstable.

Communists believe that in the interests of the cause it would be expedient to increase the length of time in the party for persons being recommended for leading party organs. In particular, at least 5 years' party membership should be established for those being put forward for the posts of party gorkom and raykom secretaries and section chiefs.

The proposals and amendments to the draft new edition of the CPSU Program are aimed at toughening up the struggle against violators of state, party, and labor discipline, bureaucracy, arrogance, and favoritism. Much attention is devoted to questions of the communist education of young people. Many other interesting proposals have been put forward.

All the comments, amendments, and changes have been attentively studied, summed up, and sent to the CPSU Central Committee.

It is necessary to ensure that no proposal or criticism concerning the work of local organs is forgotten. This was recently stressed particularly by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, which adopted an important decision. It is necessary everywhere to create a sound, businesslike atmosphere and to inspire in every worker the confidence that he will always be listened to and understood and any sensible initiative will be supported. Nobody should feel any unjustified frustration or inconvenience at work.

Many new, young comrades have now come into the leadership of party groups, shop and primary organizations, and party gorkoms and raykoms. We must help them to find their feet and

receive the necessary theoretical training and practical tempering.

We must constantly ensure that those promoted to the "leading corps" are honest, conscientious, principled, and responsible people. I would particularly like to stress those necessary qualities for every leader — human simplicity and modesty. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said in his speech at the Leningrad party organization aktiv meeting: "Soviet people resolutely condemn manifestations of immodesty, ostentation, and eulogizing. People like leaders who are strict, well organized, exacting, painstaking, and set a personal example of a conscientious attitude to state affairs." We must all be constantly guided by this party instruction.

In order to successfully resolve the tasks facing us, all echelons of administration and leadership must be familiar with the true state of affairs on the spot and must receive objective information on this. This is particularly important now that the party is resolutely demanding that cadres display unity of word and deed and is conducting a struggle against all kinds of embellishment of reality, ostentation, and ballyhoo.

Comrade delegates!

The Central Committee has reported on the results of its work in the period under review and the tasks which are to be resolved in the new 5-year plan. These are tremendous, crucial tasks. Above all, it is a question of the scientific and technical renewal of production and profound changes in the sphere of the material and spiritual conditions of people's life.

In order to achieve these goals it is necessary persistently to improve the style and methods of party leadership, overcome the inertia of old forms, and establish practicality, initiative, and an atmosphere of harmonious, creative work. Here an example must be set by the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau, secretaries, and departments.

How fully the vanguard role of Central Committee members and candidate members and auditing commission members is manifested not in words, but in deeds will largely determine the atmosphere in the republic and in the party organizations, the firmness of their ties with the masses, and the prestige and leading role of the Kirghiz Communist Party in the working people's creative struggle for the successful resolution of socioeconomic tasks.

Through the purity and maturity of intraparty relations, objective exactingness, and strict practical discipline, the Central Committee is called upon actively to influence the work style of party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, primary party organizations, and soviet and economic organs. The key to success is the stepping up of monitoring of the fulfillment of party decisions and national economic plans and the strengthening of state and labor discipline, order, and organizations at all levels.

Comrades! The year 1986, the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan, has entered into its stride. The republic's working people, having launched a wide socialist competition in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress, are doing everything possible to make it a year of shock

labor. But the first 3 weeks of January show that in a number of sectors a strained situation is arising.

The unconditional, smooth fulfillment of plans for every month and for this year as a whole is a test of the competence and maturity of all our cadres and the activity of party organizations. This is now the most urgent task — practical and political. It is necessary to ensure efficient work by every labor collective, persistently to improve the quality of output, and to use material and technical resources economically. We must strive to ensure that we do not have a single laggard enterprise in industry, construc-

tion, transport, communications, agriculture, trade, services, or other sectors.

Permit me on behalf of the congress to assure the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that the Communists and all the working people of Kirghizia will devote their efforts and energy to the steady implementation of our party's general Leninist line.

Long live the CPSU — inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Ukrainian Deputy Minister Poperka Dismissed

AU041416 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian
31 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "A Session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Excerpts] On 30 January, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium held a session.

It examined the results of the activity of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, its Presidium and Permanent Commissions in 1985.

The Presidium examined the results of the check into complaints lodged by N.I. Safronova, woman worker at the Slavyansk ceramic combine in Donetsk Oblast, about the infringement of housing legislation by M.I. Popereka, former combine director and now Ukrainian deputy minister of the construction materials industry.

Having taken into account the fact that M.I. Popereka abused his official status in settling his daughter's housing problems, the Presidium found him incapable of further holding the leading post. Donetsk Oblispolkom, the Ukrainian Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and the republic's Prosecutor's Office have been requested to take steps to eliminate the infringements and shortcomings noted and to bring the culprits to responsibility.

The session was addressed by V.S. Shevchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and V.A. Sologub, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Trade Unions Council chairman.

Uzbek CP Leader Lauds Anticorruption Drive

AU041413 Paris AFP in English 1405 GMT 4 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Moscow, Feb 4 (AFP) — In a show of loyalty to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the head of the Communist Party in the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan, Inamdjon Usmankhodzhaev, has praised Moscow's handling of corruption in Uzbekistan, local newspapers reaching here today said.

Mr Usmankhodzhaev said the central authorities' "intervention" alone had made it possible to take "exceptional measures" to clean up the Central Asian republic's Communist Party ranks riddled with malfeasance and nepotism.

Mr. Usmankhodzhaev made his remarks to the 21st Congress of the Uzbek Communist Party and his speech was published in the local edition of the party daily *PRAVDA VOSTOKA* which reached here today.

Mr. Usmankhodzhaev expressed satisfaction with the Soviet Communist Party's "internationalist aid" to Uzbekistan, disclosing that the party had sent official to help straighten out the "extremely serious" problems created by Mr. Rashidov's "depraved practices."

Politburo's Aliyev Sums up Youth Year in USSR

LD311637 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 31 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 31 TASS — The Soviet Union's young people support in deed the policy, worked out by the April 1985 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, of accelerating the country's social and economic development and the wholesome changes taking place in all spheres of life and link their future solidly with them, Geydar Aliyev, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR who is chairman of the Commission for Observing International Youth Year in the USSR, said today as he summed up the results of International Youth Year in this country.

The Soviet youth are taking an active part in efforts to intensify production and carry out national Energy and Food Programs, they are involved in 72 construction projects of national importance and are developing the area of the Baykal-Amur railway and tapping oil and gas fields in Western Siberia, Geydar Aliyev said. The professional and social prestige of the Soviet young people is on the increase, he noted. Last year thousands of young men and women were appointed to head production collectives and enterprises and elected to party and local government offices.

Thirty percent of the members of the local soviets, the Supreme Soviets of the constituent republics and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (National Parliament) are people under 30. Quite a few young people were elected to public and production commissions. Many attended party conferences at district, regional and territorial levels and the congresses of the Communist Parties of constituent republics. A large group of young people were also elected delegates to the forthcoming 27th Congress of the CPSU.

Geydar Aliyev said the main event of International Youth Year was the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow, which was the most representative in the history of the festival movement and which drew together representatives of young people in 157 countries. He said that thanks to having been to that forum, many young people abroad now realize much better where the threat to peace is flowing from and are much more clearly aware that efforts for peace are inconceivable without opposition to the forces of imperialism, militarism and reaction.

Aliyev, Ponomarev Appear at Youth Meeting

LD312124 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1800 GMT 31 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In the Kremlin today a summing-up session of the commission for holding International Youth Year in the Soviet Union was held. A report was delivered by Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev, the chairman of the Commission. He adduced convincing facts with eloquently testify to the enormous attention devoted to young people in our country.

The funds expended last year on strengthening the material base of education amounted to approximately R2.7 billion. Hundreds of general schools, vocational colleges, and preschool institutions

were built. On maintenance and improvement of working conditions alone, including the work of young people, R5 billion were spent. Over 700 clubs and Houses of Culture were built.

Comrade Shalayev, the chairman of the AUCCTU, and Valentina (Koblenkova), a spinning-worker at the Ivanovo Dzerzhinskiy factory, noted that thousands of young men and girls had become team-leaders, site-managers, and managers of enterprises and farms. A substantial group of youth representatives had been elected delegates to the 27th party congress. International Youth Year had passed on the baton to Peace Year. This was important. The young generation is the future of mankind. Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev also addressed the meeting.

Readers' Letters Score Toadyism, Servility

PM281827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 86
First Edition p 7

[V. Kozhemyako article: "Once Again Against Servility; Musing Over Letters"; first two paragraphs consist of extract from reader's letter]

[Text] Two articles published last year were devoted to this topic. They were "Such Insidious Flattery" published 28 August, and "Against Flattery and Servility" published 10 November. The numerous responses were unanimous that the discussion must be continued. And the readers themselves are continuing it. There letters contain new facts, thoughts, and suggestions on this disturbing issue. So let us follow up this mail.

P. Kalmykov, labor veteran and participant in the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars who lives in Kremennaya city in Voroshilovgrad Oblast shared with us an interesting observation. This city which, according to the author of the letter, possesses superb natural conditions, was so neglected until recently that one felt ashamed when people came to visit it. At the same time the rayon newspaper used to publish articles lauding the local leadership and also self-satisfied reports from the party raykom secretaries and the gorispolkom chairman. "Everything is fine!" was their leitmotiv. Although, on the contrary, much was very far from well.

Two years ago the leadership in Kremennaya changed. And in this brief period, the letter states, "the city, and particularly the city center, has been literally transformed. And, moreover, without substantial material outlays. It has become easier to breathe and living here is more congenial."

"I want," the author observes, "to wholeheartedly and sincerely thank the comrades who have started to use their feet, to see everything better, and therefore to eliminate shortcomings more rapidly. I shall not name them lest this should look like toadying. Truly good works do not need that sort of thing."

I found out their names. They are N. Zhurba, party raykom first secretary, and V. Getun, chairman of the gorispolkom. People like this style of leadership: a combination of businesslike efficiency and modesty.

There is food for thought here. V.I. Lenin comes to mind. He said: "Fewer lofty phrases and more plain, humdrum work..." and an imperative of the times is that one should operate without a hullabaloo or fuss. Everyone today, whatever post he may occupy, is required to follow this imperative. P. Sypko from Novosibirsk is right in saying: "However talented a leader may be, he must not be transformed into an infallible idol."

"Who needs flattery, servility, toadyism, and why?" is the question posed by D. Fasolnyak from Makeyevka. And he answers the question thus: "Primarily careless leaders. Those square pegs in round holes who are incapable of organizing matters properly, and who are inclined toward bureaucratism and careerism."

"Yes, it is precisely that sort who need undeserved praise. They have a need for toadies and lickspittles who will apply pressure on people, thus helping to conceal shortcomings of various kinds. In turn, these flatterers enjoy privileges and patronage in return for their services and they feel head and shoulders superior than others. In this way placeman and time-servers multiply, occupying posts to which they are unsuited. matters suffer, people suffer. For criticism is suppressed."

A specific illustration of these reflections is provided by a letter from K. Gadzhibragimov from Tabasarnakiy Rayon, Dagestan ASSR. A certain O. Osmanov worked there as first secretary of the party raykom. What was his way of working, what form did his leadership take? First of all he surrounded himself with toadies who tried to please him in every way. He liked such people and promoted them without regard for their professional and moral qualities. Matters reached the point where he did not like being addressed by his forename and patronymic, but demanded that he be addressed as "akhyur" which can be translated as "your majesty."

Meanwhile things went from bad to worse in the rayon. Over the first 4 years of the 5-year plan the state failed to receive large quantities of grapes, fruit, vegetables, milk, and meat. The livestock population diminished sharply. In order to create a semblance of prosperity, the sovkhoses' directors began resorting to write-ups. Oil was bought from the public and then handed over to the state to count toward plan fulfillment...

That could clearly not continue indefinitely. Health forces were to be found in the rayon who bluntly raised the issue of everything that was taking place. The facts were confirmed. Those who had broken the law were severely punished in line with party and criminal procedure. Five members of the raykom bureau left their responsible posts. And the first secretary was dismissed. It would seem that the truth had triumphed. But... strange as it may seem, a month and a half later the discredited functionary turned up in a republic post as Dagestan ASSR first deputy minister of the forestry industry. "How can this be explained?" Asks the author of the letter.

We shall ask ourselves the same question too. Our times require pure thoughts and clean hands at all leading posts. It is from this premise that people proceed in their letters. What may at times have been tolerated yesterday is today absolutely unacceptable. And, of course, people who abuse their professional position are

intolerable among leaders. It is not enough that they should not be tolerated only in party ranks. That is the way that the authors of letters are posing the question.

In Latvia's Daugavpilskiy Rayon, P. Tsunskiy was the party raykom first secretary. His jubilee was approaching: He would be celebrating his 60th birthday. And so the toadies and lickspittles — the first secretary had cultivated many of these around him — decided to mark this date at the expense of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and establishments. Presents worth a substantial sum were offered to Tsunskiy. And he accepted them all with joy and emotion.

A. Khrushkoy, second secretary of the raykom, followed the first secretary's example. Gifts were also presented to him. And he too accepted them.

In what way, above all, did such facts disturb people? The incompatibility of these facts with the post of party leader and with the title of Communist. True, Tsunskiy is now no longer the raykom first secretary. And he has had to hand back the gifts. "But can he, after this remain a party member and a deputy of the republic's Supreme Soviet?" Is the question asked in the letter. As for Khrushkoy, he got off very lightly: He was reprimanded but he is engaged, as before, in leading work in the rayon. The question arises, what moral right does he have, after what has happened, to exercise leadership over others?

I repeat: The life of a Communist is incompatible with toadyism and servility. Lenin's unfading image has been, and still remains an example to us all here. How punctilious Vladimir Ilich was in everything that concerned attempts to do him "personal favors"! Letters to the editorial office recall many pages from Lenin's biography.

To the workers of the Stodolskaya cloth factory in Klinty who sent him a greetings message and a length of cloth, he wrote: "I sincerely thank you for the greetings and gift. Confidentially, let me tell you that presents ought not to be sent to me. I beg you to inform all workers as widely as possible about this confidential request..."

The way that Lenin viewed the proposal that he be elected a member of the Socialist Academy is also instructive. In a letter addressed to the academy he wrote: "Thank you very much. Unfortunately, for reasons of illness I can in no way discharge, even in the slightest degree, the duty of a member of the Socialist Academy. I do not want to be a fiction. I therefore ask that I be deleted from the roll, or not entered on the membership roll."

"I do not want to be a fiction..." How instructive this sounds for those leaders who willingly accept not only numerous honorary titles but also undeserved gratuities and other honors! S. Vo strikov from Smolensk observes: "Should we not have a look to see whether we have too many 'honorary members' where workers are what is needed?"

The idea which unites many of the letters is that each leader today is obliged to be more exacting toward himself and others and not to let lickspittles and toadies weave nets around him. Party control must also be more effective. Unfortunately the

strength of party control cannot yet be felt everywhere. Party organization secretaries, committees and bureaus, and commissions for monitoring the activity of the administration sometimes shut their eyes to a great deal. Instead of waging a vigorous struggle against servility, they themselves at times fall into the position of toadies: They sing the praises of a leader and pay him compliments when strict exactingness is what is required.

A report from the CPSU Central Committee's Party Control Committee published in *PRAVDA* which gave notification of measures with regard to the suppression of criticism and to the irresponsible attitude toward a statement by V. Galagur, who is in charge of a department of the Kirovskiy Sovkhoz in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast evoked fervent approval among readers. Galagur had brought to light write-ups and deception on the part of V. Chuba, the director of the sovkhoz. Yet Party Committee Secretary A. Boyko, fawning on the director, contrived to have several party penalties imposed on Galagur within a short time, and subsequently the adoption of a decision on his expulsion from the party. The crudest violations of the norms of party life were committed in this matter.

A party committee secretary playing the part of a zealous defender of a deception-artist... He's sunk to the depths, there's no denying. And the fact that after this not only the sovkhoz director but Boyko too were expelled from the party is naturally a source to profound satisfaction. They were expelled for persecuting a Communist who had come out with criticism, for their unprincipled attitude to violations of state discipline, and for toadyism. A very just measure!

We agree with the authors of letters who say that punishments for toadyism are rare at the moment. They are far rarer than the actual toadyism which has become deep-rooted in some places. How is it to be eliminated? There are various suggestions. But their essence is that flattery and connivance at flattery should without fail be regarded as grave violations of the norms of our life.

I shall dwell on a letter from I. Chuguyev, from the city of Slonim in Grodno Oblast who has been a CPSU member since 1945. He divulges his thoughts about the draft CPSU Statutes with proposed amendments. It is stated here that a party member is obliged to "develop criticism and self-criticism, boldly bring shortcomings to light and seek to eliminate them, to combat ostentation, conceit. Complacency, localism, narrow departmentalism, and deception, to rebuff any attempts to suppress criticism, to oppose any actions detrimental to the party and state, and to report on these to the party organs, all the way up to the CPSU Central Committee."

"I propose," it says in the letter, "that the point that I have cited be supplemented after 'deception' with the words 'toadyism and servility.' How do I explain the significance of the suggested clarification? By the fact that part Two, Section Five of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program states that: 'The party attaches paramount significance to the consistent and persistent elimination of violations of labor discipline, thefts and bribery, profiteering and parasitism, drunkenness and hooliganism, private ownership mentality and money grubbing, toadyism and servility.'"

"I think that insofar as the draft party Program orients us toward combating such malicious vices as servility and toadyism, consequently the Statutes must also record this. As a guide to action and for the speediest eradication of these vices both in the party milieu and in our society as a whole."

Well, it is not only I. Chuguyev who thinks so. Indeed, it is a topical task. Our society, and even more the party organizations, cannot reconcile themselves to toadyism and servility which, as life itself has quite cogently confirmed, pervert relations among people, hamper the development of criticism and self-criticism, and fetter initiative.

Officials Hit for Coverup After Terek River Shootout

PM291455 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* in Russian 28 January carries on page four a 1,700-word report by own correspondent L. Leontyeva, entitled "Chase," describing in detail a series of events occurring last June in Shelkovskiy Rayon, Checheno-Ingush ASSR.

According to the report, rayon Fire Inspectorate Chief and Internal Affairs Administration Party Secretary N. Sladkov was arrested by fisheries police on 6 June last in the act of taking two sturgeon from the Terek River and charged with poaching.

Sladkov aimed to escape retribution by offering a R4,000 bribe to the fisheries inspectors, but later thought better of this and unburdened himself to Rayon Internal Affairs Chief D. Romanov.

Romanov promptly organized a posse to pursue the fisheries inspectors and arrest them for bribetaking, crossing the rayon line into neighboring Khasavyurtovskiy Rayon before getting involved in a shootout in which one of the fisheries militiamen was killed.

Leontyeva reports in passing that Sladkov was eventually sentenced to 3 years in prison, while N. Shakhtamirov, leader of the Fisheries Inspectorate detachment involved, got 10 years for bribetaking. She goes on to report efforts by Sladkov to cover his tracks and make it look as though the dead militiamen had fired first in the encounter, and she deplores the failure of initial investigations to expose events as they really happened. The report concludes by referring to a "conversation with journalists" in which ASSR Interior Minister Yu. Mitsenko reportedly expressed hopes that the case would be dropped so as not to "sully" the reputation of the police.

An unattributed "stop press" paragraph at the end of the item lists punishments now meted out to those involved, including Romanov's dismissal from his job.

'Cosmos-1730' Satellite Launched 4 Feb*LD041613 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 4 Feb 86*

[Text] Moscow, February 4 TASS — The Soviet Union today launched another satellite in the "Cosmos" series.

"Cosmos-1730" carries scientific equipment for continuing space exploration.

It was inserted into an orbiting path with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution — 89.5 minutes;

Maximum distance from earth (apogee) — 333 kilometers;

Minimum distance (perigee) — 206 kilometers;

Inclination — 72.9 degrees.

Besides the scientific equipment, the satellite carries a radio system for precisely measuring the orbit's parameters and a radiotelemetry system for beaming data about the operation of the instruments and scientific equipment back to earth. The on-board equipment is functioning normally. A coordinating-and-computing center is processing incoming information.

Press Facsimile Transmission to Vladivostok

*OW031027 Moscow Television Service in Russian
0930 GMT 31 Jan 86*

[From the "Vremya" newscast; Leonid Savitskiy video report]

[Text] Vladivostok communications workers now receive photographic facsimiles of central newspapers from space. Here is Leonid Savitskiy's report:

[Begin videotape recording] the Vladivostok Orbita service now has a new profession. In addition to receiving television programs and organizing intercity telephone communication, it is now receiving photographic facsimiles of newspapers from Moscow. This equipment room receives signals from the satellite. The signals reproduce exact copies of newspaper pages on film with the aid to special equipment. This process of transmission and reception of photos over a distance of more than 9,000 kms takes only 2-3 minutes. Another 10 minutes are needed to develop the film. Here we see a finished photocopy of the newspaper. [video shows pressfax equipment, film being fed into machine, photocopies of *PRAVDA* pages, and G.V. Melnikov, chief of the Kray Communications Department speaking]

[Melnikov] Previously central newspaper matrices were brought by air to the Maritime Kray. Their delivery depended on weather conditions. Now thanks to communications satellites we can organize the printing of those papers in the shortest possible time and deliver them early in the morning together with the local papers. Considering that we in the Far East begin our day seven hours earlier than Moscow, we will be able to read the papers considerably earlier than people in Moscow and other central regions of our country. In addition, we expect a considerable

economic effect from the reduction of transport costs and labor resources.

[Savitskiy] I would like to add that Vladivostok has become the 14th city in the country to receive photographic facsimiles of newspapers with the aid of satellite communications. [end recording]

Briefs

Paper Transmitted by Satellite — The inhabitants of Kaliningrad, the most westerly oblast center in the country, received the central papers today for the first time printed in a new block of the printing house. The texts were transmitted by means of an artificial earth satellite. The papers will now reach the readers significantly earlier. The new editorial and printing complex which has just been built allows high quality output to be produced. The print-runs of the books and magazines published here will be doubled. [Text] *[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 30 Jan 86 LD]*

Dzungalskiy Rayon Relay Station — Another relay station has been built in the Dzungalskiy Rayon Of Kirghizia in the Tyan-Shan Mountains, which is relaying central and republican television programs via a satellite of the "Ekran" type. Most of the republican territory has been already provided with television broadcasts. [Summary] *[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Jan 86 LD]*

Maritime Kray Relay Station — The remote villages Moldezhnoye and Tayezhnoye in Maritime Kray can now receive two programs of Central Television in Color. For this purpose specialists of the town of Dalnegorsk carried out the assembly and adjustment of equipment of a satellite broadcasting receiving station and also of a powerful relay station. [Summary] *[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 25 Jan 86 LD]*

Moravian Television — Today the inhabitants of the Southern Moravian region and the adjacent areas can watch television programs from Moscow. A television relay station receiving Soviet television programs in color, carried by the "Gorizont" communications satellite, has gone into operation in the major Czechoslovak industrial centre of Brno. The zone in which Soviet television programs could be reliably received expand during the 5-year plan to encompass many CSSR regions, including Prague, Bratislava, Ostrava, Pezen and other towns in the republic. [Text] *[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 25 Jan 86 LD]*

Kargopol Rayon Telephone Exchange — An automatic telephone exchange has been installed in the Kargopol Rayon in Arkhangelsk Oblast. During the next 5-year plan it is planned to increase the capacity of rural telephone exchanges in the oblast by more than 9,000 lines. [Summary] *[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 23 Jan 86 LD]*